FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NUCLEAR ARMS TESTS PROHIBITION TALKS HELD IN GENEVA

LD081542 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Geneva, 8 Oct, TASS--A meeting of the delegations of the USSR, the United States and Britain at the talks held here with the aim of drafting a treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests took place here today after a working interval.

CARTER STAND ON RATIFICATION OF SALT II SCORED

LD092346 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1547 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 9 Oct (TASS)--During the election campaign which is under way in the United States, the Carter administration, feeling that its standing in the tussle with the Republican Party has gotten weaker, is once again attempting to make the SALT II its trump card.

Such a turn of events is not unexpected. As the day of the presidential elections gets nearer, the White House is being forced to reckon to a greater degree with the fact that American voters reject the course toward the endless arms race. Public opinion polls show that a sizeable majority of Americans back measures to limit strategic arms. Proceeding from these pre-election considerations, the administration is posing as a supporter of ratification of the SALT II treaty. This has recently been advocated, in particular, by President J. Carter, Vice President W. Mondale, and Secretary of State E. Muskie. Thus, during a meeting with journalists in Independence, Montana, J. Carter said that "when the moment arrives," he will be devoting "all his time to getting ratification of the SALT II treaty, since that is best for our country and best for the whole world." Moreover, administration representatives are trying to pretend that the endless delay over the ratification of the SALT II treaty is allegedly not their fault. They even attempt to present things as if responsibility for the delay ought to be borne by the Soviet Union.

To these improper ends were used the instigated hullabaloo over the "Soviet brigade" in Cuba, then the events in Afghanistan, immediately after which, as is well known, Carter gave orders for the ratification of SALT II to be shelved. At the same time, the administration is keeping quiet about the fact that with its own actions it had repeatedly undermined the process of the ratification of the treaty. One of these actions was the decision to foist on a number of West European countries the deployment on their territory of American medium-range nuclear missile weapons. That is why the sincerity of the present administration, which at the height of the election campaign has suddenly "remembered" the necessity for SALT II ratification, raises justified doubts. This is all the more so as declarations to this effect are accompanied by open calls by Carter and other highly-placed Washington figures for the further buildup of the United States military might and above all strategic offensive weapons, as well as by actions along those lines.

As for the Soviet Union, its position was quite clearly expounded in the speech by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, at the 35th session of the UN General Assembly. The USSR, he stressed, is ready to ratify the SALT II treaty and after that to strictly fulfill all its provisions. The Soviet Union also intends to take part in talks on the further limitation and reduction of strategic arms, while strictly observing the principle of equality and equal security.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON U.S. DECISION TO FUND BINARY WEAPONS PLANT

LD091031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 80 p 4

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov report: "The 'Binary Syndrome': Washington Is Modernizing Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] New York, October--The U.S. House of Representatives has approved a bill appropriating $5.5 billion for military building. [paragraph continues]

There is no need to be surprised at this impressive figure. Recently, to the tune of the anti-Soviet ballyhoo unleashed by the militarists, the "elect of the people" have been generously giving the Pentagon appropriations for stepping up the creation of new weapons systems. And the legislators quite often "forestall" the Pentagon men by allocating more than the administration requests.

The aforementioned bill attracted special attention among military specialists and the press here. Not so much the bill itself, as a seemingly modest item of expenditure of $3.15 million. With this item the congressmen are opening the way to a highly dangerous new Pentagon program--the modernization of the American chemical weapons arsenal.

These funds, which the Senate approved on 16 September, close on the heels of the House of Representatives, are intended for the construction of a military plant at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, for the production of so-called binary nerve gas. By the mid-eighties Pine Bluff is to produce "binary" artillery shells and bombs--warheads containing components which are harmless separately but which, mixing upon detonation, become poison gases.

This decision indicates yet again that Washington is continuing to implement an overt policy of sabotaging the current bilateral and multilateral talks in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament. The U.S. actions also undermine the process of the elaboration of an international convention banning chemical weapons, at a time when representatives of many countries here, in the UN building at the current routine General Assembly session, are stressing the urgent need for the speediest conclusion of such a convention.

The "green light" given by Congress for the commencement of modernization of the Pentagon's chemical arsenal serves as a clear example of the pushing through of more and more new military programs by the most unscrupulous methods.

For many years, under cover of the same old myth about the "Soviet military threat," the Pentagon has been stockpiling chemical weapons. As the journal NATION reports, these now amount to about 3 million artillery shells, several thousand bombs and hundreds of thousands of mines, for the most part containing nerve gases. In addition, more than 50 tons of the powerful BZ gas are concentrated on military bases in Maryland, Arkansas and Utah. All this time the United States has been vigorously trying to foist chemical weapons on its NATO allies. And the first practical steps have already been taken in this direction. As is clear from a secret Pentagon document published by London's THE GUARDIAN, Britain is regarded by the United States as the main partner in building up stockpiles of chemical weapons and the "most acceptable base for stockpiling the new generation of American long-range chemical weapons in Western Europe." The United States and Britain are holding consultations on the "most effective ways" of conducting hostilities in chemical warfare and exchanging experience in creating chemical weapons.

The program for speeding up the chemical arms buildup has aroused strong opposition from many U.S. politicians and public figures. Senator M. Hatfield from Oregon has sent a letter to President J. Carter noting that stockpiled chemical weapons "are becoming a huge danger, more for ourselves than for our potential enemy." The senator, indicating the inhuman nature of these weapons, called on the President to destroy the stockpiles as soon as possible.

There are more than enough grounds for such concern. Even military officials have been forced to admit that in the last 13 years at least 955 so-called "leaks" have occurred from chemical weapons dumps, causing "certain symptoms of poisoning" in people. At one major storehouse for these weapons, located in Oregon, 60 such accidents have taken place recently. Specialists have calculated that the contents of this dump are quite sufficient to annihilate the state's entire population in a very short space of time.

A similar threat hangs over many other parts of the country, thus the entire city of Denver is located literally on top of a Pentagon chemical powder keg, which has also "leaked" more than once.

"I cannot even imagine how many people will die in the city if a major accident occurs," a military official admitted to a New York TIMES reporter.

Under pressure from public opinion, the Pentagon had to halt the development and production of new types of chemical weapons for a time. Here a role of some importance, if it was not decisive, was played by the congress, which repeatedly refused appropriations for the production of "binary" chemical warheads. Here the legislators indicated that the modernization of chemical means of destruction will have a negative effect on the talks on elaborating a convention banning chemical weapons.

But the Washington strategists never gave up their plans for creating new types of such weapons. The files containing production designs simply waited in the Pentagon safes until a "favorable atmosphere" arose. They did not have to wait long. Militarist propaganda was "feeling for" such a moment when it concocted the canard about the "use of chemical weapons against the rebels in Afghanistan."

Exposing the propaganda ballyhoo over the "use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan" in the pages of the VILLAGE VOICE, journalist A. Cockburn stated outright that it pursues the goal of making public opinion approve the idea of the Pentagon's chemical rearmament. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reaches the same conclusion: "References to the Soviet Union using chemical weapons in Afghanistan strengthen the arguments of those who advocate U.S. development of its own potential for waging chemical warfare."

The ballyhoo which was created also pursued another goal--that of a "cover" for the use of bandit groups in Afghanistan of chemical weapons imported from across the ocean. The unseemly role of the CIA and the Pentagon in supplying the bandits with CS gas grenades was exposed in the magazine INQUIRY. The Afghan Government, in its turn, citing irrefutable facts, has repeatedly protested sharply against these inhuman acts, in which the United States is an accomplice.

Some people would like to distract the American public's attention from the tragic fate of Vietnam war veterans who became cripples after poisoning by Agent Orange, which the Pentagon poured onto Vietnamese soil. Incurable diseases are not being passed on to the second generation of these people. Nobody knows the exact number of victims. About 50,000 American servicemen were in zones treated with Agent Orange. But who has counted how many Vietnamese were there?--the New York TIMES rightly asks.

It is to justify these and other crimes by the American military, which has used barbaric weapons in the battlefield more than once, that this dirty lie has now been found necessary. By this means the military-industrial complex was able to get what it wanted. After the first few million dollars, the Pentagon strategists are counting on obtaining hundreds of millions more for the creation of "binary" weapons. The total cost of modernizing the chemical weapons arsenals, according to expert assessments, will exceed $3 billion.

In pushing through new types of lethal arms and dangerous military doctrines, Pentagon strategists strive to present them as "clean" and all but humane. In forcing through the "binary" weapons, the militarists expatiate on their "cleanness," since they consist of two components and allegedly only become lethal on explosion. And this, they say, facilitates their production, storage and transportation. So, it turns out, there is no need for the residents of Oregon or Denver to be alarmed, or indeed for the West Europeans, whom the Pentagon is also planning to present with new chemical weapons.

"The world is beginning to think we are deviating from our policy which pursued the goal of banning the use of chemical weapons. The production of new types of such weapons would turn all our attempts to block their path into a hypocritical pose," C. Zablocki, member of the House of Representatives, has stated. Moreover, the legislator notes, "the Russians have no binary chemical weapons."

The parliamentarians' concern is quite justified. The Pentagon's plans bring collossal danger not only to the residents of Arkansas, where "binary" death will be manufactured in the shops of the Pine Bluff military plant. The Pine Bluff shells will be stuffed with a threat to the whole world.

WEST STILL TO GIVE CONSTRUCTIVE REPLY TO MBFR PROPOSALS

LD091726 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Vienna, 9 Oct, TASS--A regular closed-door plenary session of the participants of the talks on the mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe has been held today at the Hofburg Palace in Vienna. As reporters were informed at their meeting with a Western spokesman, the session was addressed by the Belgian chief delegate, L. Smolderen, who reported the Western official reaction to the proposals made by the socialist countries on July 10, this year. It was clear from his statement, that the NATO countries are still evading an answer to the question of the columns of the reductions in the the Soviet and American troops within the framework of an agreement on the first stage, proposed by the Warsaw-treaty countries. They also refused to give their opinion of the initiative of the socialist countries, aimed at establishing a new mechanism of maintaining equal collective levels of the armed forces of both groups in central Europe after the completion of the two stages of the reductions.

In this connection a representative of the Soviet delegation, responsible for the press, made the following statement: That which have just heard from the Western spokesman can by no means be regarded as an answer of the Western participants to the new major initiative of the socialist countries. By the proposals made in July, the Warsaw Treaty countries created a real opportunity for moving the Vienna talks from the dead point and achieved a sharp turn towards concrete agreements on the first stage in the reductions.

They said that the Soviet Union is prepared, in addition to the 20 thousand troops, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment, withdrawn from central Europe unilaterally, to cut, within the framework of the first agreement, another 20 thousand troops in response to the reduction by 13 thousands of the American contingent. Thus, the reduction of Soviet troops would actually make 40 thousand. The Western side made no indication of whether it accepts our proposal or rejects it. It only said that it will be prepared, "in principle, to consider" the proposal after discussing the figures of the present contingent of Soviet and American troops in central Europe.

In the interests of achieving agreement, the socialist countries made yet another concession to the West, that is in the issue of maintaining equal collective levels after the completion of both stages of the reduction. They proposed that in the future the number of troops of any participant of the agreement should not exceed in central Europe 50 percent of the total collective levels of 900 thousand troops, that is, should not exceed 450 thousand troops.

The Western side did not express its reaction to this important point made by the socialist countries either, using an absolutely unconvincing argument that the issue is allegedly unimportant for the present stage of the talks.

It is for over two years now, from June 1978, that the West has also given no answer to the proposals by the socialist countries on such important problems discussed at the Vienna talks, as freezing the number of troops of the West European countries and Canada in the period between the two stages of the reductions, the commitments of these countries to the reduction of their troops at the second stage, the reduction of armaments and other problems.

Can the statement made by Ambassador Smolderen be regarded in these conditions as an answer to the proposals by the socialist countries? Certainly, not. The socialist countries are still awaiting constructive answers from the Western side.

CEMA-YUGOSLAV COMMISSION ON NUCLEAR POWER EQUIPMENT MEETS

LD071351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Intergovernmental Commission Session"]

[Text] The third session of the intergovernmental commission for the general coordination of cooperation among interested CEMA countries and the SFRY in realizing the agreement on multilateral international specialization and production collaboration and on reciprocal deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations has been held in Warsaw.

The commission examined questions of the fulfillment of the agreement on multilateral international specialization and production collaboration and on reciprocal deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations, including the production and deliveries in 1981 of equipment for nuclear power stations under construction in the countries participating in the agreement.

The session took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, businesslike cooperation and full mutual understanding.

CPSU, SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL OFFICIALS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL RECORDS

LD041402 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] London, 4 Oct, TASS--Under an agreement reached in the course of the visit to Moscow in October 1979 of a working group for disarmament of the socialist international, protocols have been exchanged here between deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Antoliy Chernyayev and Secretary General of the Socialist International B. Carlsson. The protocols contain the records of the talks, which took place in the course of the afore-mentioned visit, between a CPSU delegation and the working group.

During the exchange of records (in the English and Russian languages) the sides expressed the view of the necessity to uphold international detente and to contribute to the ratification of the SALT-II treaty. Other issues of mutual interest have also been discussed.

CO[illegible]NIST, WORKERS PARTY MEETING ENDS IN BRUSSELS

LD091656 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Burssels, 9 Oct, TASS--A two-day meeting of 21 West European communist and workers' parties ended today in the Belgian capital. The meeting focussed on the crisis in capitalist countries and its consequences, as well as the struggle of workers and democratic forces for the preservation and consolidation of their gains and for profound social and democratic transformations.

The meeting witnessed a broad exchange of views on the situation in Western Europe and the communists' objectives. The delegates agreed that the forum was very useful and would contribute to uniting communist efforts in the struggle for common aims.

U.S., NATO SHUN MAIN ISSUES AT MADRID CSCE MEETING

LD091710 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The preparatory conference for the forthcoming Madrid forum of 35 states, members of the European Security Conference, has been meeting for the fifth week in the Spanish capital. More from our observer Viktor Shragin.

The preparatory conference is discussing the agenda of the Madrid meeting, its duration and other organizational measures. These are not simple questions at all. On their settlement during the preparatory stage will depend the essential thing, that is if the main meeting, scheduled for 11 November, will be able to make its positive contribution to the maintenance of a lasting peace on the European Continent. Delegations of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are showing good will and patience so as to ensure the best possible conditions for the coming meeting. This is hardly surprising. The socialist countries want the Madrid meeting to become an important stage in making the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act a reality. They intend to put forward at the meeting a comprehensive program advanced in a declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the countries, members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The main essence of this program is the need to augment the political relaxation of tension by easier tensions in the military field. In the current complicated international situation, when the United States and other NATO countries are seeking to destroy the military equilibrium in Europe, this is a task of special importance.

We all have to keep in mind that the numerical armed forces and armaments of the two opposing military and political groupings are concentrated on the European Continent. Any, even a minor military conflict if it breaks out in Europe may eventually lead to a global nuclear catastrophe. The proposal of the Soviet Union and its allies for convocation of a conference on the military relaxation and disarmament in Europe is prompted by the desire to lessen the dangerous tensions on the European Continent. The initiative has evoked a broad response. Many countries, participants in the European Security Conference, are in favor of agreeing on the convocation of such a conference during the Madrid meeting. This will be an important and hopeful step but to translate it into reality one has to overcome the opposition of those groups which are against the easing of the military tension in Europe. These groups are against the Helsinki spirit taking an upper hand in Madrid.

Already now at the preparatory stage of the meeting envoys of the United States and other NATO countries are shunning the discussion of the main issues and practical steps designed to coordinate positions on a number of essential issues.

Their stand makes us to believe that there are groups that would like to take advantage of the Madrid meeting for achieving the goals which have nothing in common with the tasks facing this meeting. As for the Soviet Union it is ready, as President Brezhnev has declared, for concrete moves in the name of consolidating peace and improving the international situation.

TROYANOVSKIY CHAIRS CONSULTATIONS AT UN ON GULF CONFLICT

LD091124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The members of the UN Security Council held unofficial consultations yesterday in connection with the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. The Council chairman, USSR Permanent Representative Troyanovskiy, stated that its members were disturbed by the continuing armed clashes between the two countries. He reported that consultations would be continued.

ISRAELI CP ISSUES STATEMENT ON MEETING WITH YASIR 'ARAFAT

LD081632 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 8 Oct, TASS--According to reports reaching here, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel came out with a statement expressing satisfaction with the meeting between a delegation of Israel's peace forces and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The meeting took place in Sofia within the framework of the world parliament of the peoples for peace.

"The meeting," the document emphasizes, "indicate that the peace forces of Israel and the Palestinian people strive for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East 'conflict'. During the meeting the sides stressed that a just peace in the Middle East can be established on the basis of the Israeli troops' withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the satisfaction of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine including the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state of their own."

KISELEV RECEIVES ICA PRESIDENT KERINEC

LD091416 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 9 Oct, TASS--Vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Tikhon Kiselev received today President of the International Cooperative Alliance Roger Kerinec, who is currently on a visit in the Soviet Union in connection with the congress of the alliance opening in Moscow. Taking part in the talk, which proceeded in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere, was chairman of the board of the USSR Centrosoyuz (Union of Consumer Cooperatives) Vice-President of the International Cooperative Alliance Aleksey Smirnov.

FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE PROTESTS CHINESE BORDER PROVOCATION

LD091846 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 9 Oct, TASS--A note of the USSR Foreign Ministry was today handed over to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Moscow in connection with the provocation by Chinese authorities on the Soviet-Chinese border.

The note says that on October 5, 1980, at about 10 a.m., China time, three Soviet unarmed civilians were fishing, during their rest, in a boat on the Argun River, near the village of Argunsk in the Ner-Zavodskiy District of the Chita Region. On the appeal from a local Chinese, who, as it seemed, was calling for help, they approached the Chinese side of the river, but were unexpectedly caught by the fire of hiding Chinese troops. One of the Soviet citizens was killed in the incident, fell out of the boat and his body was captured by the Chinese troops.

Thus, the note says, on October 5 a provocation, planned well in advance by the Chinese authorities, took place on the Soviet-Chinese border. The Soviet border officials immediately expressed their resolute protest against such actions of the Chinese side. Yet, the note of the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Soviet Embassy, dated October 6, 1980, which absolute distorts the incident, attempts to make "a resolute protest", which is absolutely groundless. The Soviet Foreign Ministry stressed that such actions of the Chinese side can have the only and unseemly goal of stirring still further enmity in China towards the Soviet Union, which consistently comes out for the normalization of relations between the two states.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry made a protest to the Chinese side in connection with the provocation, staged by the Chinese authorities on the Soviet-Chinese border on October 5, and the killing of a Soviet citizen and demanded the punishment of those responsible and called for measures to secure a normal situation on the border and to preclude similar incidents in the future.

The Chinese ambassador promised to hand the note by the Soviet Foreign Ministry to his government.

Moscow Mandarin Report

OW101004 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The USSR Foreign Ministry lodged a protest against China in connection with the border provocation by Chinese authorities on 5 October. On that day, three Soviet unarmed civilians were fishing on the Argun River near Argunsk of the Chita Region. When they heard a call for help, they approached the Chinese side of the river. They were caught by the fire of hiding Chinese troops. One of the Soviet citizens was killed. The Soviet Foreign Ministry demanded the punishment of those responsible and called for measures to secure a normal situation on the border.

SIXTH KOREAN WORKERS PARTY CONGRESS BEGINS IN PYONGYANG

Departure of CPSU Delegation

LD071950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, a delegation of the CPSU headed by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, left Moscow today for Pyongyang to take part in the work of the sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party and celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the party.

The delegation comprises Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU central committee; Manyakin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Omskiy Obkom; Kriulin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the DPRK.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

Arrival of CPSU Delegation

LD091955 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] a CPSU delegation arrived in Pyongyang today headed by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. The head of the CPSU delegation laid a wreath on the memorial to those soldiers of the Korean People's Army who fell in the battles for the freedom and independence of their country. A wreath was laid on the monument to the liberation, erected in honor of the soldiers of the heroic Soviet Army who fell in the battles for the liberation of Korea.

In the afternoon the KWP Central Committee hosted the handing over of the CPSU Central Committee greetings to the Sixth KWP Congress which opens on 10 October. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Grishin also presented to the congress a gift, a panel [Panno] portraying Lenin on the Tribune.

Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the KWP Central Committee, expressed heartfelt thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the good wishes. Accepting on behalf of the KWP Central Committee the greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, he stressed that the Korean people are constantly experiencing the fraternal support and solidarity of the Soviet people.

Opening of Congress

LD100948 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Oct, TASS--The 6th Congress of the Worker's Party of Korea opened here today. Opening the congress, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea Kim Il-song pointed out that the congress will sum up the party's activities overthe period after the 5th party congress held in 1970, advance a programme of actions for the reunification of the North and South of Korea and outline new tasks in socialist construction.

He announced that 3,220 delegates are taking part in the congress. The congress will consider the question of changing the rules of the party and will elect party central bodies.

Delegations from communist and workers' parties, national-liberation movements, representatives of progressive organizations are present at the congress.

The delegates of the congress heard at today's session the report by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea which was made by Kim Il-song.

SUPREME ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN RESPONDS TO WARSAW PACT MINSK APPEAL

LD081557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Answering Message"]

[Text] A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, have received a letter from the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly in reply to the appeal to the parliaments and parliamentarians of states in Europe and the world put forward by representatives of the parliaments of Warsaw Pact states at their meeting in Minsk on 17 June this year.

The letter, signed by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee, notes that the Korean people are fully in agreement with this appeal. In conditions where the international situation has been complicated by the intrigues of American imperialism and other imperialist forces, the DPRK parliamentarians consider it necessary for the world's revolutionary and peace-loving forces to step up their struggle to consolidate peace and security and prevent a new war.

The letter condemns the intrigues of the American imperialists in South Korea, which are stepping up the tension of the Korean Peninsula and threatening peace in Asia and throughout the world.

PROGRAM SPEECH BY JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER SUZUKI NOTED

LD080843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 80 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent Yu. Vdovin: "Following the Old Course"]

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Oct--Japan will continue to follow in the wake of U.S. foreign policy. This is indicated by the content of a program speech by Japanese Prime Minister Z. Suzuki--his first since he formed his cabinet in the summer. Z. Suzuki was speaking at an extraordinary parliamentary session which began this week.

Expounding the principles of his government's policy, Suzuki stated that the chief task of Japanese diplomacy is to strengthen ties with those countries united by a "common political and economic doctrine." He stated, however, that Japan will continue to devote paramount attention to relations with the United States.

The prime minister noted that while preserving and strengthening the "security treaty" with the United States, Japan will continue to build up its own combat might.

While expressing regret in connection with state of Japanese-Soviet relations in the recent period, Suzuki made no concrete suggestion as regards their improvement and tried to link the solution of this question to the satisfaction of illegal territorial claims on the Soviet Union.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE FROM UNGA

LD071451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopping Over in Moscow"]

[Text] Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren stopped over in Moscow on his way from New York on 2-3 October.

PRAVDA CARRIES REPORT ON VISIT BY PRESIDENT REDDY

LD091059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

["On Indian President N. Sanjiva Reddy's visit to the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit from 29 September through 7 October 1980 at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

During their stay in the Soviet Union, in addition to Moscow, the Indian president and those accompanying him visited Leningrad, Volgograd and Tbilisi and familiarized themselves with the life of the multinational Soviet people and their achievements in the socioeconomic and cultural spheres.

Indian President N. Sanjiva Reddy had talks with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The sides unanimously noted that Soviet-Indian relations are developing successfully in the interests of the peoples of both countries, in the spirit of the 1971 treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation. In recent years the scale of mutually advantages bilateral cooperation in various spheres have expanded considerably and its forms have been enriched, and this cooperation covers virtually all the most important spheres of the economic, commercial, scientific, technical and cultural life of the two countries' peoples. In this connection it was stressed that the mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and India is based on a long-term program of economic, trade and scientific and technical cooperation and has a brilliant future.

The time-tested friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and the coincidence or proximity of the two countries' positions on basic international problems, are a factor of great significance exerting beneficial influence on the political climate in Asia and throughout the world. The Soviet Union and India voice their determination to continue to cooperate actively and fruitfully in the interests of strengthening detente and safeguarding international security and for the benefit of all mankind.

The Indian side assessed highly the Soviet Union's constructive measures aimed at ensuring a real turn away from the arms race and toward disarmament and a just, lasting political settlement of existing conflict situations. The Soviet side regards as important the contribution India is making to the struggle against the threat of war and for the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security at international forums and in the nonaligned movement.

The Soviet Union and India expressed themselves in favor of the speediest settlement of the conflict between Iran and Iraq by means of peace negotiations.

The Soviet Union and India voiced the conviction that the peace-loving states have sufficient potential to prevent the further aggravation of the international situation and to restore a climate of detente and cooperation in the world. They noted the great significance of the proposal to hold a summit meeting of leaders of states of all parts of the world, which should focus on the task of eliminating hotbeds of international tension and preventing war. The sides attach great significance to the promotion and implementation of specific initiatives in the sphere of detente, disarmament, and the maintenance of constructive dialogue between states belonging to different social systems.

The Indian president voiced heartfelt thanks to the Soviet Union's leadership and people for the warm reception and hospitality extended to him and those accompanying him during their stay in the USSR.

On behalf of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and on his own behalf Indian President N. Sanjiva Reddy confirmed his invitation to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to pay an official visit to India. The dates of the visit will be agreed on later.

DRA, USSR SIGN OIL PROSPECTING AGREEMENT

LD092104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] In Kabul today a contract was signed between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Mines and Industries and the All-Union Tekhnoeksport Association on the continuation of technical cooperation between our countries in the prospecting of oil and gas in the north of Afghanistan. In accordance with the document that has been signed, in 1981-82 drilling equipment, spare parts and various materials necessary to ensure geological prospecting work carried out by the Afghan and Soviet specialists will be delivered from the Soviet Union to Afghanistan. The signing of this contract, Rasuli, deputy minister for mines and industries of Afghanistan, stated, is fresh testimony to the strengthening of good-neighborly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

With the aid of Soviet specialists large reserves of gas have been discovered in Afghanistan which has allowed the creation in our country of a new branch of the economy--gas chemistry. The systematic work of Afghan and Soviet specialists in prospecting oil has provided excellent results. Reserves of oil have been discovered in Afghanistan which hold the prospect of fully providing for the requirements of the republic in oil products. The joint labor of Afghan and Soviet geologists is promoting an increase in the economic potential of Afghanistan, increased employment of the population and in increase in the national income.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS AGAINST HIRELINGS REPORTED

LD081746 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 8 Oct, TASS--Successful operations to smash the counter-revolutionary bands of hirelings continue in a number of provinces of Afghanistan. According to reports reaching Kabul, the people's armed forces in the north-eastern Afghan Province of Badakhshan jointly with detachments for the defence of the revolution and active party members have smashed a large band which terrorized population. U.S. and Chinese-made arms were withdrawn from the arrested bandits. As the BAKHTAR news agency reported, in recent days another group of counter-revolutionary elements was eliminated in Qondoz Province.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD092256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Commenting on the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum which took place a few days ago, TRYBUNA LUDU notes that the Central Committee plenum came out unambiguously in favor of a socialist path of development for the country and defined a number of tasks whose fulfillment should become the basis of preparation for the ninth extraordinary party congress.

POLISH SEJM MEETS, ACTS ON CHANGES

LD091314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] In Warsaw a session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has been held, in which those taking part included Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Deputies examined a number of draft laws. Following discussion a law was passed on changes to the rules of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, and also a law on the Supreme Chamber of Control, to which Sejm Deputy Moczar was reappointed as chairman. In connection with this, appropriate changes were made to the country's Constitution.

Afterwards, the Sejm deputies discussed the question of the directions and basic problems of the work on the national economic plan for 1981, and they adopted a decision on a number of changes in the composition of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

SOLTAN COMMENTS ON CURRENT SITUATION IN POLAND

LD100540 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] We have been receiving letters from listeners indicating the biased and unobjective reporting in the United States about the events in Poland. Many of you ask us to talk about what is going on in that country, and so Radio Moscow observer Yuriy Soltan answers your questions.

This summer Poland experienced a period of dramatic social tension. At a number of industrial facilities strikes broke out. Strikers were dissatisfied with mistakes made in social and economic matters. But before I go into those problems I would like to recall some of Poland's past.

Before World War II Poland was a country in the backyard of Europe; it was a backward and mainly agrarian country. Millions of Poles were forced to leave their homeland in search of work. In order to guarantee Poland's security, its leaders made an alliance with Britain and France, but it turned out to be an unfortunate choice. Nazi Germany managed in September of 1939, within a few days, to occupy Poland. The country was devastated in the war. Half of Poland's current population was born since the war. The Polish people chose to rebuild the country through a socialist system and much has been accomplished. In the past decade alone, real incomes along with social benefits have been boosted by 75 percent. In this period 450 major industrial facilities went into operation and 2.5 million jobs were made available which excluded the possibility of unemployment.

But while forging ahead, certain mistakes were made in economic planning, misaproportions arose in the economy and not enough attention was given to the needs of the people and their demands. All this was openly admitted and criticized at the Eighth Congress of the Polish United Workers Party, held in February. Measures to correct these mistakes seemed to be working slowly and ineffectively as far as the workers were concerned and so they resorted to strikes.

The workers' protest was not aimed against the socialist system but against mistakes made in carrying out the policies of the party of communists and state bodies, policies that were in the interests of the people. And so during the talks the strikers confirmed their adherence to socialist principles and therefore not confrontation but a dialogue was the method chosen for solving social conflicts.

The leaders of the Polish United Workers Party and the Polish Government worked out a whole program of social and economic measures which included pay raises, improved planning and management methods, expansion of socialist democracy and greater involvement of workers in making and implementing important economic decisions. It is an intensive program which requires a conscientious attitude to work and mutual fulfillment of commitments which were made by representatives of the workers and of the government. Most workers understand this but Poland's ill-wishers are not keen on seeing the situation normalized. Attempts are still being made from the outside to affect events in Poland in order to pull the workers off course and push them into disorganizing the economy and changing the socialist system. The so-called special fund of the Federal Republic of Germany has put around 1 billion German Marks into subversive work in Poland. The leadership of the AFL-CIO in the United States is carrying on similar activities with the approval of President Carter. In NATO there is a special group working on, supposedly, the study of events in Poland. The leaders in Beijing are giving advice on how to weaken socialism in Poland. The situation in Poland is being discussed in the foreign affairs committee of the United States Congress and the Western media are giving misinformation about events in Poland.

(Leo Liastorfer) in Austria has written a letter to Radio Moscow expressing his indignation that the Western media are overtly working against the socialist system, and (Colin Slater) of Britain has written a letter that the events in Poland have been a godsend for cheap propagandists who are always eager to start a dirty campaign against the socialist world.

But despite difficulties, the Polish working class and its party are capable of dealing with the complicated tasks of developing their country. Poland receives friendly assistance from the Soviet Union and other countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, Stanislaw Kania, wrote in a telegram to the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, that this assistance is of great importance in overcoming economic problems in the country.
He said that everything is being done to overcome the problems, to guarantee the construction of a developed socialist society and to make a constant and worthy contribution in the achievement and development of socialist states, and the cause of peace and relaxation in international relations.

POLISH PUBLICIST WRITES ON SUMMER PROBLEMS

LD241734 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep (TASS)--Difficulties which have manifested themselves in Poland this summer are being gradually overcome, writes Polish publicist Franciszek Lewicki, in the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA.

"The strikes which took place at numerous enterprises reflected the dissatisfaction of the working people, their reaction to the fact that miscalculations have been allowed to occur in the socioeconomic sphere," notes the author. He points out that during the past decade Poland has without a doubt made a large step forward. "But, simultaneously with this constant movement forward, we have allowed mistakes in economic management and planning to take place. There were cases when individual enterprises, due to the organizational miscalculations and mistakes which were allowed to take place, worked at half their production capacities. Our investments policies were half-baked. There was voluntarism in management. The management organs of economic administration frequently failed to take working people's opinions into consideration."

"Mistakes in the economic policies, distortions of Leninist principles of socialist democracy devalued many criteria both material and spiritual."

The party, Lewicki writes, has drawn the appropriate conclusions from all of this. "The strength of our party resides in self-criticism and in the ability of the PZPR to admit to mistakes and to direct all efforts at correcting them."

The article states that the "enemies of socialism, making use of the complexities that have arisen in the socioeconomic life of Poland, have hastened to formulate a thesis that such conflicts arise 'naturally,' in a socialist society." The author stresses in this connection that situations such as that which has arisen in Poland, "are not a typical result of socialism. They arise when there is a departure from the essential principles of socialism."

"It is known that contradictions exist even under socialism. They must be uncovered and resolved by the forces of the public in the interests of the working people. Experience teaches that it is impossible to ignore social contradictions. If they remain unresolved for a long time then they lead to conflict--which took place this summer in Poland."

"Opponents of socialism attempted to use all sorts of complicated situations for their own interests," notes the Polish publicist. "We know this well, not only from the history of our own country. And, though antisocialist forces in the People's Republic of Poland are not very sizeable, they have striven and are striving to make the situation more complicated."

"However, the party is giving a resolute rebuff to the attempts by the rightwing forces which still exist in the country, supported by foreign reaction, to step up their anti-people activities. It says 'no!' to the enemies of socialism. This 'no' arises from the essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the fact that Polish workers and working people are conscious that socialism is for them the only possible path of social development.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO GDR LEADERS

LD081429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Text of USSR leaders' greetings message to GDR leaders]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council to Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades:

On the 31st anniversary of the formation of the GDR and the 5th anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the GDR, we send you, the SED Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers and people of the GDR fraternal greetings and wholehearted congratulations on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all Soviet people.

Over the years of people's power, the GDR working people, under the leadership of their tested vanguard--the SED--have achieved major successes in building a socialist society and in asserting the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin on German soil. The unity of the GDR people has strengthened and their creative efforts and energy have been broadly developed in the struggle for socialism. The republic's working population is rightly proud of what has been achieved and looks into the future with confidence.

The flourishing of the German socialist state and the enhancement of its international prestige are organically linked with the growth of the might of the entire socialist community. Guided by the lofty principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the GDR is making an important contribution to the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, to the development of economic integration within the framework of CEMA, and to the activity of the Warsaw Pact Organization. The GDR's consistent efforts aimed at intensifying detente, expanding international cooperation, halting the arms race and achieving disarmament are rightly encountering broad recognition in the world.

The past decades have been marked by the stready strengthening of fraternal friendship and collaboration between our states, parties and peoples. On the GDR's national holiday we are also celebrating with you the fifth anniversary of the 7 October 1975 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid. This historic document is being successfully implemented in the interests of the peoples of our countries and the entire socialist community. It has imbued the many years of practice of developing treaty-based relations between our countries. A notable stage on this path was the first political treaty on relations between the USSR and the GDR, signed 25 years ago, which has played an important part in stabilizing the situation in Europe.

The communists and all working people of our fraternal countries are preparing with great inspiration for the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress and 10th SED Congress. We are sure that these congresses will open up new horizons in socialist and communist building and in implementing our close all-round cooperation.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all GDR citizens further successes in creative labor for the benefit of your socialist motherland and in the struggle for peace and international security.

Long live the indestructible friendship and cohesion between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

HONECKER WRITES FOR PRAVDA ON GDR ANNIVERSARY

LD081447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 80 pp 4-5

[Article by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council: "In Unbreakable Unity"]

[Text] Berlin--The GDR was founded 31 years ago--on 7 October 1949. This meant that a fundamental turn had taken place in our people's history, which at the same time was of tremendous significance for the future of all Europe. A state in which the rule of big capital and reaction had been ended forever and in which workers and peasants had taken power into their own hands came into being for the first time on German soil. The essence of this state and its policy are determined by socialism, peace and solidarity with those who are struggling against imperialism. In unbreakable unity with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist community countries the GDR is successfully traveling the path of revolutionary transformations of human existence. The ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin thereby demonstrate their invincible transforming force also on German soil. The GDR embodies the new, socialist Germany.

Understanding of the fact that the Soviet Union's liberation feat and its victory of worldwide historic significance over Hitlerite fascism were the decisive factor which enabled our people to break through to new shores is deeply rooted in our citizens' consciousness. On the 31st anniversary of the founding of the GDR we bow our heads to the memory of the 20 million sons and daughters of the land of the soviets who gave their lives in that battle. Their blood was not shed in vain for the freedom and happiness of our people. We are honorably fulfilling their behests.

In the decades which have elapsed, the CPSU and the SED have done tremendous political work, as a result of which the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR have become allies, comrades and friends. We rightfully stated this during our meeting with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Crimea in August. For the GDR's people, fraternal unity with the Soviet Union was, is and will always be a most valuable asset. This also determines the content of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty which we signed in Moscow 5 years ago--on 7 October 1975. The comprehensive strengthening of unity and friendship between the two countries--toward which the treaty orients us--really accords with the basic interests of our peoples and of the entire socialist community. Life constantly confirms that this treaty, which is increasingly being embodied in concrete deeds from day to day, is an effective document and an effective instrument of proletarian internationalism.

Our republic's 31st anniversary is being celebrated under the sign of preparations for the 10th SED Congress. Next April that Congress will discuss and outline the tasks which we have to resolve in the first half of the eighties. We in the GDR will continue building a developed socialist society, thereby creating the fundamental preconditions for the gradual transition to communism. It will be necessary to resolve many new problems and to make a big effort in order to realize our aims in accordance with the party program directed toward the good of the people. This applies above all to labor productivity growth, on which, in the final analysis, the further reinforcement of national economic strength--the basis for consistently raising the people's material and cultural living standards--depends.

Being a strong constituent part of the community of socialist states, the GDR has traveled a path of profound social transformations. Thanks to the achievements of the working class, cooperative peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia and all working people, our republic has succeeded in becoming today one of the world's 10 most industrially developed countries. Let us point out in this connection that the national income produced by our national economy in 1979 exceeded more than sevenfold the level in 1949--the year the GDR was founded. Education, science and culture are enjoying a great upsurge.

Being a politically stable, economically healthy, sovereign socialist state universally recognized in international law, the GDR participates in international life with equal rights. Situated right at the meeting point between two different social systems--socialism and capitalism--and between the Warsaw Pact and the aggressive NATO bloc, the German worker-peasant state is a reliable outpost of peace in Europe.

The results and experience of the 31-year period of the GDR's development--a time of strenuous labor and of resolute and consistent struggle against imperialism, particularly West German imperialism--inspire us with a good feeling of confidence in our own strength. Life has shown that it is possible to cope with the hardest tasks if the party of the working class, as follows from its role as the leading force of society, relies on clear Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics, correctly reflects the people's interests in its policy and maintains close relations with the masses based on trust. This makes it possible to develop the working people's creative initiative still more widely and in all spheres. It is in precisely this spirit that the SED has constantly devoted, now devotes and will continue to devote the necessary attention to ideological and political work. Our party continues to develop its policy of alliance and seeks to promote the activation of the forces united in the GDR National Front in order--on the basis of socialist democracy--to involve all citizens in formulating and realizing the common aims in the cause of building socialism. Here we show particularly great concern for youth. The basic principle of our work with youth is to entrust it with high responsibility, having every confidence in it.

The GDR's history over the past 31 years has confirmed that concern for strengthening worker-peasant power is the most important thing. We have never allowed nor will we ever allow anyone to play with this power or to encroach upon it. It is all the more important to emphasize this as West German imperialism is continuing its attempts to try the strength of worker-peasant power in the GDR. These attempts, as is known, have never benefited Bonn's revanchist politicians. The republic's stability and the dynamic development of its national economy are the key to prosperity and progress for the socialist society in the GDR. All the successes of the German socialist state achieved hitherto are based on our worker-peasant power, and it is the decisive guarantee of everything that our country will be able to contribute in the future to the struggle for peace and socialism. Our party, as the leading force of society, sees the strengthening of worker-peasant power and the further improvement of socialist democracy as one of its priority tasks.

Lenin, as is known, demanded that communists draw the appropriate conclusions for party policy on the basis of a precise Marxist analysis of the specific situation from the viewpoint of both domestic and international aspects. The SED has always been guided by this in its theoretical and practical work. The GDR thereby simultaneously makes its contribution to the world revolutionary process. It takes an active part in the political struggle now being waged in the international arena between the forces advocating peace, respect for the peoples' rights and detente and the forces of oppression, militarism and aggression.

During our exchange of opinions in the Crimea Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and I pointed out that, although the policy of the most reactionary imperialist circles and the Beijing hegemonists of fueling international tension is not achieving the purpose which they set themselves, the international situation remains complex and tense. Seeking to secure military superiority over the socialist states, the United States is stepping up the arms race, prompting its partners to do the same and avoiding resolving through negotiation the problems which are complicating international life. At the same time it is perfectly obvious that peace will become more lasting and reliable if a real shift toward disarmament is ensured on the basis of strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security.

Together with all the world's peace-loving people we value highly the Soviet Union's indefatigable and enterprising activity aimed at guaranteeing mankind a future without the threat of a new world war. An example of this is the memorandum submitted to the United Nations "For Peace and Disarmament, For Guarantee of International Security." People need peace. In the efforts being made to defend and strengthen peace the Soviet Union bears the brunt on its shoulders. Its Leninist foreign policy is founded on the desire ultimately to make peace the normal form of the peoples' life--a truly humanistic aim revealing the nobility of communist ideals. This explains the effectiveness of Soviet foreign policy in the international arena.

The socialist community countries, united in a fraternal alliance with the USSR, are steadily advancing initiatives aimed primarily at resolving or bringing nearer the resolution of the chief questions of ensuring peace under modern conditions. The Warsaw Pact states' declaration adopted last May represents a realistic program of action in this direction. The task consists in ending the arms race, continuing the relaxation of tension and supplementing it with disarmament on the basis of the principle of equal security. The convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, as well as a summit meeting of state leaders from all parts of the world, whose participants should focus their attention on the task of eliminating hotbeds of international tension and preventing war, would be of tremendous significance for this.

NATO's long-term militarist program, its Brussels decision to produce and deploy in West Europe new medium-range American nuclear missile weapons and the so-called new U.S. nuclear strategy pose a serious threat to peace. It is becoming increasingly clear to everyone that these steps, which have resulted in a rapid deterioration of the international situation, are being taken in accordance with a concept which was elaborated several years ago. How absurd and outrageous are the attempts of aggressive imperialist circles to camouflage their policy with the help of various pretexts, even including the "defense" of Afghanistan, and thereby to deceive the people! They will not, however, evade responsibility.

In order to remove the obstacles to talks which have arisen as a result of the adoption of NATO's Brussels decision on the missiles, the Soviet Union has not only proposed embarking without delay on a discussion of the question of medium-range weapons in Europe simultaneously and in organic association with questions of forward-based American nuclear facilities. Important steps are connected with the peace initiative proclaimed by L.I. Brezhnev. Some 20,000 soldiers, 1,000 tanks and other military hardware of the Soviet Armed Forces have been withdrawn from the GDR. All this shows how seriously the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other Warsaw Pact states pursue their peaceful policy.

The successful implementation of our community's peace-loving policy demands of the fraternal socialist countries the further strengthening of their unity and cohesion within the Warsaw Pact framework and their readiness to deal a proper rebuff to any imperialist interference in their internal affairs. Being a strong constituent part of the socialist community, the GDR is capable of repulsing any encroachment upon its sovereignty and dignity by West German imperialism. In this it relies on its allies--the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries--and on its friends throughout the world. The recent "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercise by the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces provided convincing proof that the socialist community peoples are reliably protected by strong, efficient formations operating cohesively on land, at sea and in the air. Together with the Soviet Union's valiant Armed Forces our fraternal armies form a strong shield of socialism and peace.

The implementation of the 9th SED Congress decisions and the preparations for the 10th party congress show that the GDR has good grounds for coping with the tasks of further realizing the party's program. This applies, above all, to close combat cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, to the socialist planned economy, to a stable material and technical base, the impressive results of economic and social policies, the working people's readiness to achieve new labor successes and the reliable defense of our socialist gains.

The SED Central Committee confirmed at its 11th and 12th plenums the party's determination to continue the consistent realization of the chief task in the unity of the party's economic and social policy to consolidate what has been achieved and step by step to raise the people's material and cultural living standards. We should be guided in this by our country's proven rule that it is possible to consume only what has been produced. The need to further enhance our economic strength requires us to raise work efficiency and quality to a new level in all spheres as a precondition for the growth of national income outlined in the national economic plan, and also to strengthen the material and technical base. The chief issue here we consider to be the need to coordinate the advantages of the socialist system still more efficiently with the scientific and technical revolution.

An atmosphere of high creative activeness now reigns throughout our country. Approaching the 10th SED Congress, an ever-increasing number of working people are putting forward labor initiatives. Reports and elections have begun in primary party organizations. They provide an opportunity to discuss thoroughly both progressive experience and the tasks of communists and all working people for the future. The reports and elections are taking place in a healthy atmosphere, in which internal party democracy manifests itself fully, in which criticism and self-criticism are openly heard and which is characterized by the high demands of conscious voluntary discipline.

In the course of further socialist building the substantial growth in the country's economic strength is assuming ever increasing significance. Therefore, our party's economic policy is determined by the need to sharply raise labor productivity. We see this as a decisive precondition for constantly strengthening the GDR and for ensuring the material and cultural living standards reached by the people and gradually raising them. These demands determine the competition which has been developed among the working people under the slogan "Best Achievements for the 10th Congress, All for the Good of the People!" Within the framework of this competition the majority of production collectives have set themselves the aim of overfulfilling the 1980 state plan targets for commodity output at least to the tune of two daily norms and chiefly by means of economized materials. The results achieved so far are gratifying. It can already be seen today that the workers and employees who have launched the biggest competition in the GDR's history in honor of the 10th SED Congress are keeping their word given to the party. Mention should be made here of the fact that a large role in the conduct of this competiton is played by the Free German Trade Union League, which numbers 8.8 million working people in its ranks, and by the Free German Youth League, in which there are 2.2 million young men and women.

There is every reason to speak of a new quality in this mass working people's movement, since the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the introduction of its achievements into the economy are increasingly making their mark on it. For scientists and technicians, workers and peasant cooperative members, the struggle for high production efficiency has become a vital concern. Many collectives are seeking new ways to produce more end products with the same amount of material, energy and worktime. It is a question of making ever-better use of valuable, but limited rsources.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the improvement of its economic and social efficiency are now the key issue in national economic development. The crucial targets of economic policy, including the stable growth of national income, the satisfaction of the increasing demands made of consumer goods' quality, consideration of the increasingly high demands made on export output, the saving of worktime, the reduction of energy and materials costs, the improvement of working conditions, and also other social development processes are increasingly dependent on the results of scientific and technical progress and on the introduction of new goods and highly efficient techniques and working methods. So the task is to secure in all fields the kind of return on scientific and technical progress that would make it possible to ensure the required high rates of development in productivity and labor efficiency. Science must be consistently utilized as a production force.

In the 31 years of the GDR's existence more than 1.4 million specialists have been trained in the republic's higher and technical educational establishments. Thanks to our socialist policy in the sphere of education and science, the GDR has a considerable number of scientific cadres. If you add to this the high level of professional qualifications of workers and employees, it can be said that all the preconditions exist for raising labor productivity beyond what have hitherto been the usual limits, appreciably reducing manufacturing costs and radically improving the correlation between expenditure and results in all spheres.

Research potential is developing at a high rate. Since 1978 the number of people employed in the field of research and planning and design has increased 50 percent. This year more than 115,000 graduates from higher and technical educational establishments have been employed in GDR scientific institutions and planning and design organizations. And 78,000 of them have been employed in industry, mostly in combines. In order to secure the highest achievements more rapidly, an important task is to deepen the cooperation between combines' research and planning and design subunits and the Academy of Sciences and higher educational establishments. And here research must be geared to achieving the highest aims and results opening the way for a considerable increase in labor productivity and also savings in materials and energy.

To ensure that combines have a perfect mastery of production processes, it is necessary to improve the standard of leadership and management of economic activity. The qualitative changes must also apply to the technical sphere, which has a significant impact on the economy. We are setting ourselves the task of overcoming the differences in the levels of labor productivity and in the utilization of qualitative factors for economic growth. Guided by this, it is necessary to ensure that every combine is fully aware of its national economic responsibility.

In the past decades our building of socialism has been based on the creative, conscientious labor of millions. That will continue to be the case. The further we advance in building a developed socialist society, the more clearly its advantages for working people will emerge: social security and confidence in the future, broad education and a rich spiritual life, all-round development of the human personality.

The development of the innovators' movement is evidence of working people's conscious creative participation in production processes. In 1979 one working person in three was an innovator. More than 1.7 million working people are now taking part in this movement, whereas 10 years ago the figure was only 661,000. The innovators include 1.1 million production workers, 570,000 women and 380,000 young men and women. The saving obtained last year as a result of innovators' proposals was M4.5 billion, and that in the 1971-1979 period was M33.2 billion.

In its social policy, aimed at benefiting the people, the SED pays particular attention to strengthening the material and technical base. Our party's program stresses that an essential feature of the developed socialist society is the creation of a mighty material and technical base ensuring stable economic growth and high social labor productivity and efficiency. During the preparations for the 10th SED Congress the central question of further strengthening our national economy's might under the fundamentally changed conditions of reproduction lies in making considerably better use of qualitative factors for growth. To this end, in addition to improving the efficiency of economic activity on the basis of science and technology, making more economical use of material and energy and increasing labor productivity, it is necessary to make wider use of the advantages of socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework. The GDR has been able to become what it is today only thanks to close friendly ties with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. It is only in cooperation with one another that we will be able to get down to fulfilling new, far-reaching plans.

This year has seen the 30th anniversary of the GDR joining CEMA. Those are certainly portentious grounds for looking once again at the results of socialist economic integration. Nowadays the socialist countries account for 70 percent of the GDR's trade turnover. While in 1950 our foreign trade with the CEMA countries totaled about R570 million in terms of value, this year it will have increased to approximately R16 billion. While 30 years ago we exchanged approximately R300 million-worth of goods with the Soviet Union, this year trade turnover will reach R9 billion. That scale of trade is unparalleled in relations between the two countries and has become possible only thanks to the comprehensive cooperation between the SED and the CPSU and between the GDR and the USSR.

Within the framework of socialist economic integration the CEMA states are deepening international production specialization and cooperation, thereby mobilizing important reserves and sources of growth for their economies. The GDR and the Soviet Union have elaborated a coordinated joint strategy of economic and scientific and technical cooperation set forth in the program of production specialization and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR for the period through 1990. We are purposefully implementing that program.

GDR citizens are watching with tremendous attention our Soviet friends' widespread initiatives in connection with the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. This congress will be an outstanding milestone in the Soviet people's life on their road of communist building and a significant event for all progressive and peace-loving peoples. It will impart powerful new impetus to the peoples' struggle for social renewal and the consolidation of peace. We are firmly convinced of that.

I will take advantage of this opportunity to convey to all builders of communism and our friends and comrades in the land of the soviets the most cordial greetings and best wishes for success in work, health and prosperity.

MUECKENBERGER WRITES IN IZVESTIYA ON GDR NATIONAL DAY

LD090923 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society: "The Republic's Confident March"]

[Text] The 31st anniversary of the GDR and the 5th anniversary of the current treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the GDR coincide with the period of preparations for the 10th SED Congress. These days are characterized in the GDR by enhanced activity in all spheres of public life.

Under the slogan "The Maximum Economic Return on Every Mark, Every Hour of Working Time, Every Gram of Materials!" working people engaged in physical and mental labor, veterans and young people are striving to resolve urgent economic tasks. The republic's working people confirm again and again with their achievements that the party's policy and purposeful intentions accord with their aspiration to live in conditions of socialism and peace, in conditions of guaranteed social security.

The anniversary of the first workers and peasants state on German soil has always been and still is a fitting occasion to survey the path traveled and the path that lies ahead, leading to the goal of building a developed socialist society. [paragraph continues]

At the 12th SED Central Committee Plenum Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, called for the "preparations for the 10th party congress to take place under the sign of the masses' struggle for the all-round strengthening of the GDR as a socialist state, for the mighty upsurge of our national economy and for increased efficiency in all spheres of public life, including the spiritual and cultural sphere, under the slogan 'Everything that is best for the 10th SED Congress! Everything for the people's good!'"

It is a question of deepening the ideological and political awareness of all GDR citizens, of their readiness to rise in their work to the level of the demands of the eighties. And not least, it is a question of consolidating the party's unity with the masses and constantly stepping up the party's leading role.

In the party's dialogue with the young generation the task is to ensure that young men and women are clearly and unambiguously aware of the historical process of our state's formation and development, clearly see their true friends and comrades in arms in the struggle, and at the same time know how to recognize the enemies of our cause.

These are the tasks toward whose resolution the German-Soviet Friendship Society, which unites 5.5 million GDR citizens, primarily directs its efforts. The strengthening of the fraternal alliance and indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union, which have attained a high level of development today and are oriented toward our peoples' communist future--these are the fundamental issues on which the German-Soviet Friendship Society focuses the attention of the GDR public. Our friendship and fraternal alliance with the soviet land are indivisible from the sacrifices which the Soviet people made in the cruel struggle against the fascist aggressor. This can never and must never be consigned to oblivion.

It is also impossible to separate the GDR's formation and development from the creation of a united Marxist-Leninist party of the working class. This was one of the most important preconditions for the birth of the workers' and peasants' state. The historical mission of the German working class and the ideas of the antifascist fighters of the resistance movement are embodied in the GDR under the SED's leadership. This development was the result of the alliance of the working class with the class of cooperative peasants and with all other strata of the working people. This alliance took the political form of an antifascist-democratic bloc of parties and mass organizations--the GDR national front--with the party of the working class playing the leading role. "...Behind all that we have achieved," Comrade Erich Honecker has noted, "lies the intensive work of all working people and the correct policy of our party, which was able to apply Marxism-Leninism in our country's concrete conditions."

The GDR people speak with gratitude of the fact that at every step in their forward movement they have constantly been able to rely on their true friends and class comrades, on the support of Soviet people. We have always had the opportunity to make use of the rich experience of building socialism in the Soviet Union. Our country accords great recognition to the Soviet Union's principled policy, its profoundly mass nature and the indestructible unity of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

Historical development shows that every step forward--in the past as well as today--is achieved in bitter class battles. Three treaties with the Soviet Union--the latest of which, the current treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, was concluded 5 years ago--form milestones along the GDR's path toward the formation of a developed socialist society, in the GDR's formation as a sovereign socialist state with a dynamic economy and in the republic's transformation into a factor for stability and peace in the heart of Europe.

During these years the GDR has become a reliable member of the community of socialist states, CEMA and the defensive Warsaw Pact, whose main force is and remains the USSR.

The foundations and life-giving source of this successful development, which has emerged in all spheres of unity and reliable cooperation, are our parties--the SED and the CPSU. This was again confirmed this year during the meeting between Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker in the Crimea. In the course of the meeting unity of views was demonstrated concerning ways of continuing the joint struggle to implement the policy of detente in spite of the actions of certain circles in NATO, the United States and the FRG which implement a "position of strength" policy, a policy of blackmail and threats. In a single formation with the other socialist states, we are continuing the struggle to end the arms race and to improve the international situation, acting on the basis of the Warsaw declaration of the Warsaw Pact states. The concrete proposals put forward in the Polish capital have now been placed on the table at the 35th UN General Assembly session.

The socialist states' common foreign policy line today, as before, is to do everything possible to maintain and consolidate peace. We are doing everything to ensure that our foreign policy serves the common cause of socialist building. We fully and completely share the view expressed in Alma-Ata by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: "There is no more important task for states and peoples than to prevent the imperialist 'position of strength' policy from crowding out detente and prevent the flywheel of the arms race from gaining new, highly dangerous speed."

The people of the GDR are convinced that military detente and disarmament are at present the central problem in safeguarding peace and that the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament would make a substantial contribution to this cause.

Approaching the republic's 31st anniversary, we can see that fraternal cooperation between our countries has assumed a broad scale, embracing districts, regions and individual enterprises in all sectors of industry and agriculture. More and more enterprises and teams in the GDR are establishing direct contacts with similar Soviet collectives. Working people in the GDR and the USSR are striving to develop genuinely socialist relations and the rapprochement between our peoples is increasingly tangible. The pulse of socialist patriotism, inseparably linked to proletarian internationalism, beats steadily.

The economic and social achievements and peaceful labor of the socialist community's citizens are reliably protected. The "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercise was held on GDR territory recently. It showed that the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces are profoundly aware of their duty and the tasks which face them.

The GDR's entire history convincingly confirms that the republic's formation and development is the creation of millions of working people in the cities and the countryside. The principles of socialist democracy have fully justified themselves in our country and have received broad development. The party, the government and the national front adhered to these principles from the earliest days of the republic's emergence and displayed constant concern for ensuring that the slogan "Work, Plan and Manage Jointly" is filled with living content and promotes the constant improvement of socialist democracy in all spheres of public life.

The party, government and national front proceed on the basis that the formation of the socialist individual and also the stepping up of each worker's and each collective's responsibility to society can only take place if the principles of socialist democracy are strictly observed and further developed. [paragraph continues]

This is now being promoted by broad mass discussion, in the course of which the results of our work are summed up. They are good results, Comrade E. Honecker has said, and the task is, on the basis of the results achieved, to launch a debate at every enterprise, in every agricultural cooperative, in every institution and organization about how best to resolve the tasks facing us in the next 5-year period.

We do not close our eyes to the fact that there are still "bottlenecks" and shortcomings in the GDR. These are problems which it is fitting for us to deal with ourselves, since who but us will resolve them. The GDR's citizens look to the future optimistically, in indestructible fraternal unity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, we will march confidently forward. We will rally our forces so as to prove still more convincingly the advantages of socialism on the path to our common communist future.

GUENTER MITTAG WRITES ON NATIONAL DAY

LD100833 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 7 October 1980 carries on page 3, a 1,300-word article by Geunter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, entitled "In Tight Formation." The article, pegged to GDR National Day, gives an account of the GDR's economic successes and industrial progress and concludes with a brief passage about Soviet-GDR cooperation on the basis of joint programs.

USSR, CSAR ACADEMICS ADDRESS NATIONALITIES SYMPOSIUM

LD091035 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 3 Oct 80 p 2

[ARMENPRESS report: "Socialist Internationalism in Action; Soviet-Czechoslovak Symposium"]

[Text] A joint Soviet-Czechoslovak symposium which discussed problems of the theory and practice of national relations' development under socialism had ended in Yerevan. At the final session the academics from the Soviet Union and the CSSR exchanged opinions about urgent questions of the Communist Party's nationalities policy. The following reports were heard and discussed: "Cooperation and Mutual Aid Among the Peoples during the Making and Consolidation of Mature Socialism" by Doctor of Historical Sciences G. Simonyan, director of the Armenian CP Central Committee Institute of Party History and of the Armenian branch of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism; "Basic Trends in the Development and Rapprochement of Nations and Nationalities in the Sphere of Economic Life on the Basis of Victorious Socialism" by Doctor of Philosphical Sciences I. Anoshkin; "Implementation of the CPCZ's Nationalities Policy vis-a-vis National Minorities" by R. Blaho, secretary of Kosica Kraj CPSL committee; and "Topical Problems of the Struggle Against the Distortions by Contemporary Anticommunism and Revisionism of Real Socialism's Achievements in the Sphere of the Development of Nations and National Relations" by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences E. Bagramov, leader of a CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism research group.

The symposium's work was summed up by Academician A. G. Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

Ya. I. Khachikyan, chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, and G. N. Shanshiyev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism International Relations Sector, took part in the symposium's work.

An ARMENPRESS correspondent asked the leaders of the two countries' scientific delegations to share their impressions of the first Soviet-Czechoslovak symposium.

Academician Z. Snitil, director of the CPCZ Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

"We are satisfied with the results of the Soviet-Czechoslovak theoretical symposium on questions relating to the theory and practice of the development of national relations under socialism. For us representatives of the CPCZ it was useful work.

"We were able to acquaint ourselves with the practical implementation of Lenin's ideas on the solution of the nationalities question using the example of the Armenian SSR, which is currently preparing to celebrate the glorious 60th anniversary of Soviet power. I am pleased to express my high assessment of the Armenian people's great achievements under the leadership of the Communist Party. Armenia's achievements are convincing evidence of the wisdom of the Marxist-Leninist solution of the nationalities question in the USSR."

Academician A.G. Yegorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism: "In the course of its work our Soviet-Czechoslovak symposium examined very important problems relating to national relations and the nationalities policy which are very pertinent to our multinational countries--the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia--and to the socialist community as a whole. It is quite natural that the fraternal parties' institutes should exchange experience of the creation and development of national relations of a new type based on equal rights, fraternal friendship, trust and mutual support and respect for each country's sovereignty. This is necessary as well as useful since fraternal cooperation among the socialist countries in all fields, including the sphere of scientific research, is an important source, condition and guarantee of our forward development. This has been repeatedly stated by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak. It is undeniably confirmed by our life, including the fruitful cooperation between our institutes which is now an established tradition.

"The Yerevan symposium was held during a period of widespread preparation in our country for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress and preparation in the CSSR for the 16th CPCZ Congress. This placed a great responsibility on us, primarily for generalizing historical experience of the solution of the nationalities question in the socialist countries and examining in depth national relations development trends, moreover in the system of constantly developing international ties on the scale of the world socialist community and world revolutionary process in connection with the fierce class struggle currently taking place in the international arena. We are confident that the exchange of opinions at the symposium will aid the solution of this task and of important theoretical questions dictated by objective processes of the development and drawing together of peoples in the USSR and CSSR and in the world socialist community in general.

"The participants in our meeting of scientists told of the CPSU and CPCZ's creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory on the nationalities question and shared experience of its practical implementation. It was demonstrated that the peoples of the USSR and CSSR and the CPSU and CPCZ have achieved tremendous successes in restructuring national relations on socialist lines. It was noted that our parties approach national problems from class positions, from the positions of proletarian internationalism, examining them from the viewpoint of the interests of building socialism and communism.

"The two countries' scientists agreed to further deepen cooperation, which will permit a further strengthening of the offensive nature of our ideological struggle against anticommunism.

"In conclusion, I would like to stress that in Moscow and Prague, in Yerevan and Bratislava, in all corners of our fraternal countries communists and the broad masses of working people are thinking in unison and are working together to implement the great Leninist ideas. The guarantee of all our success and all our victories lies in common idealism, tight knots of international solidarity and Marxist-Leninist parties' scientific leadership of all spheres of socialist society's life."

GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY STATEMENT ON ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

LD091509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "German Communist Party Statement"]

[Text] Bonn, 7 Oct--The Presidium of the German Communist Party (DKR] Directorate has issued a statement on the results of the 5 October elections to the FRG Bundestag which resulted in victory for the Social Democratic Party/Free Democratic Party coalition headed by Chancellor H. Schmidt.

The DKP shares the satisfaction of all our country's democrats with the fact that Strauss and the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] bloc suffered defeat in the Bundestag elections, the statement stresses. Thanks to the movement against Strauss and against a shift to the right in the country's political situation, an atmosphere was created which made it possible to block the path to power of the reactionary CDU/CSU bloc's joint candidate for the chancellorship.

The document notes that the majority of the electorate voted for the ruling coalition parties because they did not want to see Strauss, leader of the rightist forces, in the role of chancellor. Faced with the choice between peace and war, FRG citizens saw in H. Schmidt a more restrained and prudent polician.

In conclusion the DKP document stresses the need for the further cohesion of the communist ranks, for active work by them among the masses, for cooperation with the country's progressive and democratic organizations in the struggle against big capital and the production and deployment on West German territory of new U.S. nuclear missiles, for the FRG working man's social and economic rights and for peace and detente.

PORTUGUESE ELECTION OUTCOME, COMMUNIST PARTY COMMENT NOTED

LD091105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 80 p 4

[Correspondent O. Ignatyev dispatch: "In Support of the Communist"]

[Text] Precise details of the results of the Assembly of the Republic election held in Portugal on 5 October have been published here (the affiliation of the four deputies elected by Portuguese emigrants, whose votes will not be counted until mid-October, is not yet known).

Over 1 million people voted for the left electoral bloc, the United People Alliance [APU], which comprised the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] and the Portuguese Democratic Movement. The APU bloc will be represented in the Portuguese parliament by 41 deputies--6 fewer than in the previous Assembly.

A statement by the PCP Central Committee Political Commission says that "despite losing a few seats, the million votes cast for the APU bloc candidates confirms the PCP's significance as the main, decisive force in the cause of defending the people's national interests, with the aim of saving and furthering the cause of the April revolution in Portugal."

GROMYKO RECEIVES OUTGONG SPANISH AMBASSADOR

LD081544 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received Ambassador of Spain in the Soviet Union Juan Antonio Samaranch who is concluding his mission in Moscow since he has been elected president of the International Olympic Committee. The conversation that took place passed in a friendly atmosphere.

AL-ASAD HOLDS FINAL TALKS, LEAVES FOR HOME

Talk With Brezhnev, Gromyko

LD091802 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 9 Oct, TASS--A talk in the Kremlin today between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, with Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, a leader of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers and Syrian foreign minister, has ended the Soviet-Syrian talks.

During the talk, held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the two sides continued their exchange of opinions on a broad range of issues of the Soviet-Syrian relations and the prospects of their further development, as well as on a number of important international problems.

The two sides expressed their common satisfaction at the results of the visit by the Syrian president, Hafiz al-Asad, to the Soviet Union. Both sides believe that the friendship and cooperation treaty, signed during the visit between the USSR and Syria, makes an outstanding contribution to the deepening of relations and expansion of all-sided cooperation between the two countries. It was also stressed that the treaty is aimed at securing a just and stable peace in the Middle East.

Departure for Home

LD100854 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Oct, TASS--General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad today left Moscow for home. He stayed in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers on an official friendly visit heading Syria's party and government delegation.

At the airport, decked with state flags of the two countries, Hafiz al-Asad and members of the Syrian delegation were seen off by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee--First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, and by other officials.

During the stay in Moscow Hafiz al-Asad had negotiations with the Soviet leaders. As a result of the negotiations the sides signed the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Syrian Arab Republic.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SOVIET-SYRIAN TREATY, BREZHNEV SPEECH EXAMINED

Chigir Commentary

LD091156 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 9 Oct (TASS)--TASS political observer Nikolay Chigir writes:

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Syrian Arab Republic, signed in the Kremlin on October 8th by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and by Hafiz al-Asad, the general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, not only sums up the results of the fruitful development of all-round Soviet-Syrian relations, especially in the last decade, but also raises them to a new, still higher level. The 15 articles of the treaty, concluded for a 20-year term, furnish a sound foundation for the further advance of these relations of fruitful and equal cooperation in the political, economic, military,

scientific and technical, cultural and other spheres, for the further cooperation of the two countries in international affairs, above all, on questions of safeguarding a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. "The treaty," as Leonid Brezhnev emphasized in his Kremlin speech, "has no other purposes, it is not directed against third countries. It is a treaty for the sake of peace and not for the sake of war." It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the Soviet-Syrian treaty, especially in the current situation when imperialist forces and their accomplices threaten the security of Arab states and peoples, seek to exploit the hotbeds of conflicts in the Middle East for their selfish ends. The United States, under the disguise of hypocritical statements on its supposedly peace-making aspirations, continues rendering all-round support to the Israeli aggressors, encourages in every way the As-Sadat regime, which pursues a traitorous course both against the Egyptian and other Arab peoples. The current militarist intrigues and machinations of the imperialists in connection with the military conflict between Iraq and Iran are also fraught with dangerous consequences. Concentrating their naval forces in the region of the conflict and blackmailing the Middle Eastern countries, the imperialists scheme to exploit each of the belligerent sides in their own interest, striking a blow on Arab unity and restoring their domination in Iran.

The USSR and Syria, as the Moscow talks between their leaders and the treaty they signed conclusively prove, wholeheartedly agree that a vigorous rebuff must be given to such adventuristic policy.

The Soviet-Syrian talks once again reaffirmed the extremely clear-cut position, which leaves no room for any doubt, of the USSR with regard to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. The USSR is not going to intervene in this conflict and is coming out in favour of its early political settlement by the efforts of both sides. At the same time the USSR resolutely declares to others: Hands off the developments. The Persian Gulf region, just as any other region of the world, is a sphere of vital interests of the states there, and not of any other. And no one has the right to outside intervention into their affairs, to the role of patrons or self-styled "guards of order."

The Soviet-Syrian treaty and the further development of cooperation of the USSR, Syria and other Arab states is another major contribution to a solution of the pressing and difficult tasks of a genuinely just settlement in the Middle East.

Volgin Commentary

LD092300 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Oleg Volgin commentary]

[Text] The hostilities between Iraq and Iran may become the spark to cause an explosion that will be much bigger than the conflict betewen the two countries. All peace-minded people around the world realize this, as they follow with anxiety the events of the Iranian-Iraqi border. Currently the Iraqi-Iranian conflict is the touchstone of the attitude of states to the destinies of peace in Asia, to the destinies of Iraq and Iran, which are being torn more and more into the whirlpool of a war that is equally disastrous to both. The blood of Iranians and Iraqis is being shed. Oilfields and factories, ports and railway junctions created by their hands are being destroyed. And all these are the basis of economic independence, the guarantee of the material well-being of the two developing nations.

What is the attitude of various states to these developments? The Soviet stand is absolutely clear-cut: sincere concern for the future of the two friendly states to the Soviet Union, a desire to ensure security in the Middle East and southwest Asia and in the rest of the world were the keynote to the words of the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at a dinner in honor of President al-Asad of Syria. President Brezhnev spoke about the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. He stressed that the imperialists would like very much to hit a smashing blow at Arab unity, to use for their purposes each of the warring sides, and to restore their domination in Iran. President Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union has always rebuffed and will continue to rebuff such a policy. He pointed out that the Soviet Union does not intend to interfere in the conflict between Iran and Iraq. It stands for a speedy political settlement through the efforts of both sides, and it tells the others firmly: Hands off from what is happening.

The war between Iran and Iraq causes great damage to Islamic unity, especially now when this unity is necessary for the struggle against the Camp David separate deal, for the liberation of the occupied Arab and Palestinian lands, including Jerusalem. In most Muslim and nonaligned countries there is understanding and approval for President Brezhnev's words that a continued Iraqi-Iranian conflict plays into the hands of those who don't like to see cohesion of the anti-imperialist forces of the Middle East and southwest Asia, who would like to establish their control over the oil-producing countries.

What is the American attitude to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict? Perhaps with an eye to reducing tension in the region, Washington has ordered its naval force to immediately pull out of the Persian Gulf zone. Nothing of the sort. On the contrary, the United States has brazenly announced the concentration of more than 30 warships near the theater of hostilities as some sort of stabilizing factor. Several ships have already entered the Persian Gulf. At the same time, on a totally unjustified pretext that there has appeared a threat to the oil-supply routes, the United States has urged its allies to create joint special naval units to be dispatched to the Persian Gulf. The White House wants this, despite the fact that the coastal states, even those of them who have very good relations with the United States such as Saudi Arabia, reject this idea as harmful and dangerous. There is no special enthusiasm about the idea in the West European capitals either, so far. And the more realistically minded leaders realize what a dangerous game with fire the Americans are drawing them into when they offer to turn the Iraqi-Iranian conflict into an international one.

In their statements some American administration officials and influential periodicals openly raise the question that the United States can stage a direct armed intervention in the conflict, partly to bring down the Khomeyni regime. All these statements are made with such nonchalance as if the 51st American state and not the lands and natural wealth of other countries is involved.

The Israeli and Egyptian leaders are playing a certain role in further instigating the conflict since they are interested in having the two warring countries which both oppose the Camp David agreements get weaker. On the other hand the Israeli and Egyptian leaders are out to use the conflict for easier American military and political penetration in the Middle East and southwest Asia, as the United States is their main ally and patron. For that purpose both Begin and As-Sadat are competing in their offers to Washington of unlimited possibilities for deployment of its military bases in Israel and Egypt.

Beijing holds a position close to this. Verbally it stands for a peaceful solution of the conflict, but acutally it is making every attempt to push the Western countries, first of all the United States, into some form of intervention in the conflict. The Chinese news media keep claiming that the inertness of the West may deprive it of access to the oil of the Persian Gulf countries.

The Iraqi-Iranian conflict can be solved only by the two countries involved, without interference of any third country, that is the Soviet approach, and that of the other friends of the Iraqi and Iranian people, of champions of peace in Asia and in the rest of the world.

Anichkin Commentary

[Oleg Anichkin commentary]

LD100836 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The official Soviet stand is that Iran-Iraq crisis can and should be solved politically through peace negotiations. President Brezhnev in his speech at a dinner in honor of President al-Asad of Syria, stressed that the Soviet Union does not intend to interfere in the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

We want this conflict, said the Soviet president, to be settled as soon as possible through a political effort by both sides, and we strongly advise all others to keep hands off these events. The socialist countries and many other states share this view. What is the role of the United States in the current Iran-Iraq crisis? Our news analyst Oleg Anichkin has this comment.

Even if there had been no war between Iran and Iraq, the presence of U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf and the prospect of the rapid deployment force being sent there in the near future was a serious enough reason for mounting tension in that part of the world, and what we are dealing with now is a continued escalation of the U.S. military presence there and growing U.S. interference in the affairs of that region of explosive tension.

The paradox of the situation really is that the U.S. administration makes almost daily statements proclaiming their neutrality in the conflict between Iran and Iraq. While saying that outside interference in the conflict is inadmissible, Washington is steadily increasing its interference in that region. In the first place there was a report in the U.S. press which no one has cared to deny, that according to some high-ranking administration officials, the United States already has a practical plan of military intervention in that region. This was followed by a visit to Saudi Arabia by the chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs, General Jones, who is still there now. And almost simultaneously, the commander of the rapid deployment force, General Kelly, went on record as saying that his force is ready to go into action including action in the Middle East. It was then announced that several Western nations were going to set up a joint naval force to protect international sea lanes used for oil shipments. This led some countries to believe that the proposed naval force will provide a cover for U.S. interference, and these countries have refused to join the scheme, but the Americans did not give up their idea and more of their warships have since been moved to the Persian Gulf. The aircraft carrier Eisenhower has been joined by the carrier Midway, bringing the total number of U.S. warships in that region to more than 30. And then came the last Washington decision, which can have some very far reaching consequences. It involves the sending of four AWACS radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia, a fact that betrays a significant increase in the scale of U.S. military presence in the Middle East.

Western observers point out that supplies of American aircraft prove a deep involvement of the United States in the mounting crisis and a direct interference in the military conflict in the Persian Gulf. Thus it becomes increasingly clear that the Americans are determined to take advantage of the situation in that region for increasing their military presence. It is clear that even some minor incident involving U.S. forces there will be used as an excuse for stepping up American military presence in an appreciable way. That means that a fundamentally new situation is now in the making in the Persian Gulf. At the present stage, Washington is trying in every way to justify its military build-up in the Persian Gulf region. It is trying to prove, for example. That mounting U.S. military presence can cause Iraq and Iran to show restraint and terminate the fighting. And one can say to this that this is really some very strange logic. We all know that it was the U.S. military presence that has been causing mounting tension there and set the scene for the present war. It is also argued that American forces are necessary in that region because of a threat to oil supplies, but both Iran and Iraq have stated repeatedly that there will be no such threat to oil shipments and that the Strait of Hormuz remains as free as ever. Thus it is quite clear really that mounting U.S. military presence in the Near and Middle East is simply a means of influencing the course of developments there. This policy however is fraught with a grave threat to the cause of peace and security on the countries of the Near and Middle East.

In his speech yesterday, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that the security of the Arab states and peoples is threatened by those who are trying to impose on them a plunderous collision for conquest, by those people who blackmail them with their military bases and send warships to their shores, by people who use hotbeds of conflict in the region for their selfish purposes. The latest example of this, President Brezhnev continued, are the dangerous intrigues and militaristic actions of imperialists in connection with the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

GONCHAROV SCORES AFP REPORT OF SOVIET TANK CREWS IN IRAQ

LD091752 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 9 Oct 80

["Fabrications and Facts"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Oct, TASS--TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

The cause of wonder is that the FRANCE PRESSE NEWS AGENCY, claiming to be reputable, has circulated and the influential Iranian newspaper Tehran TIMES printed on its pages a certain item--an interview of former Defence Minister of Iran Mostapha Chamran. The interview gives rise both to the feeling of indignation and protest, and a smile--it is so ridiculous and absurd. Chamran has said that acting against Iran are Iraqi troops supported by tanks which are piloted by...Soviet servicemen. What are the proofs on which such an absurd and ill-intentioned assertion is based? "There is the proof", said Chamran, "these are orders which were given in tanks in Russian. We tape-recorded them." It is certainly a pity that both FRANCE PRESSE and Tehran TIMES, reproducing such "proofs", say nothing of what expression was on the face of the ex-minister and of what colour was his face when he said that.

One should hardly expect Mr Chamran to turn red when he lies. That figure is well-known in Iran as shady and equivocal. One can understand the origin of the fabrications which are spread by the ex-minister, when he gets acquainted with the facts of Mostapha Chamran's biography. These facts help discern the political image of that adventurist who is sticking to the Iranian revolution and to understand what he is driving at.

Having graduated from Tehran University Chamran was sent by the shah government to the United States for studies at Texas and then California universities. Then he took part in elaboration of nuclear programs of the American Air Force in Berkley and New Jersey. Once, in a fit of revelation he admitted that he had cooperated in the manufacture of arms with the help of which Americans destroyed Vietnamese and Palestinians. When in the United States he also participated in forming student societies controlled by the CIA. In 1970 Mostapha Chamran moved to Lebanon where he headed an intelligence school which was fully financed by the shah security police SAVAK. Then he became a member of the leadership of the paramilitary organisation AMAL, which jointly with Lebanese Phalanges committee many provocations against the left forces in Lebanon. Having risen on the crest of the revolutionary wave (and it is known that sometimes raises high not only heroes but also adventurists) into the leadership of the country, Mostapha Chamran undertook, however, all efforts to turn back the course of events, to make Iran make concessions to Washington.

Despite his demagagic declarations, all deeds of Mostapha Chamran are marked with a stamp of his links with the CIA and SAVAK. The style of those agencies is clearly seen also in his provocative anti-Soviet fabrications. There is no doubt that the concoctions, fabricated by Mr Chamran by worthless recipes of the American and shah espionage services, cannot cast aspersions of the generally-known principled stand of the Soviet Union which competently and repeatedly declared its noninterference into the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and which insistently urges both Moslem states to stop the armed clashes from which imperialist forces alone gain.

It is to be noted with regret that the FRANCE PRESSE NEWS AGENCY seemingly for the second time intentionally in the past few days spreads deliberatly false anti-Soviet allegations in connection with the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. It is really difficult to believe that such an experienced news agency could take at face value the absurd and ridiculous declarations of the man with such a shady political biography.

IRAQI, IRANIAN REPORTS ON FIGHTING, BEHESHTI REMARKS CITED

LD091352 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Oct, TASS--Intensive fighting is continuing between Iraq and Iran. The 66th communique issued here by the chief military command of Iraq says among other things that the Iraqi troops have destroyed 27 Iranian tanks, a rocket launcher and downed one helicopter. The Iranian Airforce, the communique points out, made raids on civilian and economic installation in the city of Kirkuk and Sulaymaniya Province, injuring six persons and inflicting damage to civilian installations.

In its turn, the Iraqi Airforce made raids on military and economic objectives in Iran's territory, inflicting considerable damage to them. Iraqi aircraft destroyed two radar stations, bombed Iranian troops in the area of Dehloran-Korzan, as well as fuel depots south of Haneh.

Tehran, 9 Oct, TASS--The Iranian press reports that Iraqi troops are retreating all over the front. Iranian sabotage groups are successfully operating in the enemy rear. They put out of action 16 Iraqi tanks in (Dobe Herdan) and 10 tanks in Susangerd. In Khorramshahr, as the press says, street fighting is continuing, in which 150 Iraqi soldiers were killed over the last twenty-four hours. Iranian helicopters and assault aircraft destroyed five Iraqi tanks and six antiaircraft batteries in the area of Ahwaz.

At the same time, Iraqi Airforce is reported to have launched raids on important military and industrial objectives--Shustar, Khorramabad, Andimeshk, Esma'ilabad, (Bandar-Ganaweh) and other Iranian towns. Air alarm was several times sounded in Tehran.

According to a Tehran Radio report, Iraqi Armed Forces rocketed the town of Dezful, destroying several apartment houses and inflicting numerous casualties among the population.

Chairman of Iran's Supreme Court M. Beheshti answered the question at the press conference as regards the calls of the USA for "neutrality" in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. He said in that connection: "The governments of the USA, Israel and the allies of imperialism and Zionism have already more than once had recourse to such political subterfuges. We very well realize the meaning of such manoeuvres and will not be persuaded by the lies."

Speaking on the buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf zone, M. Beheshti noted: The appearance of foreign armed forces in the area of the Strait of Hormuz is absolutely unfounded, and is in conflict with all principles: We are known to have already declared that we want this international lane to remain open."

He also said that the position of the Iraqi troops in Ilam and Kermanshah provinces was "very difficult". They have suffered a major defeat in Khuzestan. M. Beheshti rejected the idea of talks with Iraq, and said that the war would go on until all Iraqi troops were withdrawn from the Iranian territory.. "When this condition is met, the war will be over", he added.

Touching upon the problem of the American hostages, he said: "The USA must realize from its experience that the Islamic Republic of Iran will by no means take decisions on the destiny of hostages in an atmosphere of pressure."

Paris, 9 Oct, TASS--FRANCE-PRESS reports from Tokyo that the Prime Minister of Japan Zenko Suzuki has said in parliament that Japan will not join the international navy to defend the Strait of Hormuz. He said that the Japanese Constitution forbids the dispatch of Japanese "Self-Defence" Forces abroad and that the Government of the United States had been fully informed of Japan's stand.

SKACHKOV HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS WITH NIGERIAN OFFICIAL

LD091035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Untitled TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 4 October, S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, received Senator O. (Ayantug) head of a delegation from the Senate of Nigeria's National Assembly. A conversation took place on questions of Soviet-Nigerian economic cooperation.

KOSYGIN GREETS GUINEA PRIME MINISTER ON 22D ANNIVERSARY

LD031647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 80 p 2

[TASS report: "On the Holiday"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Lansana Beavogui, prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, a telegram in which, on the country's national holiday--the 22d anniversary of the proclamation of the republic--he conveyed sincere congratulations and best wishes to the prime minister on behalf of the Soviet Government and his own behalf, as well as wishes to the friendly Guinea people for further successes in building a new life and developing the national economy and culture.

CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY DELEGATION COMPLETES USSR VISIT

LD031049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Trip Completed"]

[Text] A delegation from the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] headed by (A. Fungi), member of the Central Committee and political commissar for (Buenza) Province, was in our country from 22 through 29 September in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the PCT.

In addition to Moscow the delegation visited Krasnoyarskiy Kray. It was received at the Krasnoyarskiy Kraykom and the Khakasskiy CPSU Obkom. The delegation members had talks at the Krasnoyarsk and Sayano-Shushenskaya GES's and a number of industrial enterprises where they familiarized themselves with party organizations' work experience. The Congolese comrades assessed highly the Siberian workers' achievements and stated that the selfless labor of Soviet people preparing a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress is an inspiring example to the Congolese working people in their struggle against the forces of imperialism and racism and for the building of a society without man's exploitation of man.

CONSTITUTION DAY EDITORIAL VIEWS CITIZENS' RIGHTS, DUTIES

LD091441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For the Good of Soviet People"]

[Excerpts] Soviet people are greeting the third anniversary of the adoption of the USSR Constitution in an atmosphere of great patriotic enthusiasm aroused by the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. The collective intellect of our party and its powerful creative will are revealed in all their fullness in congresses' decisions. Everything which the Communist Party does to develop our country's economy, raise working people's living standards and consolidate and preserve peace provides evidence of one thing: that our society's highest goal is people's good. Therefore the Soviet people undividedly support the CPSU's Leninist domestic and foreign policy. And on Constitution Day we note again and again that the result of this policy is that for 35 years now Soviet people have been living in conditions of peace, the people's well-being is steadily growing and all the conditions for the comprehensive flourishing of the individual have been created.

The new USSR Constitution considerably enriched the legal status of the Soviet citizen. With its adoption the content of socioeconomic and personal rights and freedoms deepened appreciably and the material guarantees backing them up became richer and weightier. Citizens' rights and freedoms in our society are ensured by the successful implementation of the program for socioeconomic and cultural building and an entre system of political, economic ideological and legal guarantees.

Soviet people think highly of the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the new Constitution. But they understand very well that there are no rights, nor can there be any, without obligations. This is the underlying principle of socialist democratism and of the Soviet way of life. Precisely for this reason an aspiration to fulfill obligations in the best possible way and a constant sense of responsibility to the collective and the state are a characteristic feature of Soviet people.

The strength of our social system lies in the consciousness of the masses. And one of the main tasks posed by the Constitution is to foster communist consciousness and assert ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, pride in the land of soviets and readiness to come to the defense of socialism's gains. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "To foster in people an aspiration toward high social goals, ideological conviction and a genuinely creative attitude toward work--this is one of the paramount tasks. Here lies a very important front of the struggle for communism, and the progress of economic building and of the country's sociopolitical development will depend increasingly on our victories on this front."

In the light of the new USSR Constitution important tasks in communist education face the soviets. Under the leadership of party organizations and in close cooperation with the general public, they are called upon to be even more consistent in displaying a comprehensive approach to the problems of education in and to base their work on comprehensive consideration of the concrete conditions of the population's life and work.

Soviet people have confidence in their motherland's future and in their personal destinies. And they are displaying heartfe't and sincere sentiments in their selfless and fruitful work to successfully fulfill the plans for the concluding year and the entire 5-year plan as a whole.

Under the tested leadership of Lenin's party our society is advancing along the path toward communism. On this victorious path the enormous creative possibilities of socialist democracy reflected in the new Constitution--people's power in the people's interests--are being revealed increasingly fully.

'SHAPING' PUBLIC OPINION FOR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL ENDS URGED

LD081031 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 28 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Public Opinion"]

[Text] The well-tended vineyards of Illichevskiy Rayon's sovkhoz named for the 60th anniversary of October--the biggest sovkhoz in the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR--extends as far as the eye can see. A good crop of sunny berries has ripened in them. The farm's workers intend to hand over to the state 3,500 tons more grapes than planned.

And yet these plantations suffered as a result of the natural calamity which befell the autonomous republic in mid-April. The vines, which had already put out tender shoots, found themselves under snowdrifts unprecedented for this locality. And in the summer they were hit by a drought whose like had not been seen for a good 15 years. But the grape growers did not quail. Sensible advice and suggestions came from experienced farmers in the provinces, the majority of which were realized on a current basis. Party organizations managed to mobilize working people and to explain that the situation could be and had to be rectified only through joint efforts.

Skillfully channeled and shaped public opinion actively helped to ensure that people did not stand idly by but did shock work at a difficult moment, regardless of the time. And, as a result, they have grown an excellent crop.

"Where a working person knows," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "that his voice is heeded, that he is taken into consideration and that his stand is really taken into account when social and economic plans are drawn up, only there does he feel himself to be the true master of production, the master of his destiny."

To seek to create such an atmosphere everywhere and to activate public opinion is one of the chief tasks of ideological educational and propaganda work and the lofty duty of party organizations and all communists. The Communist Party constantly keeps its eye on and directs the complex process of the shaping and expression of public opinion, fills it with new content at each stage and enhances its role.

As a manifestation of mass consciousness, public opinion operates in all spheres of our life. It is shaped and created in the family and the enterprise, in the educational institution and in services, on the agricultural plantation and in places of leisure, embracing people's sentiments, feelings and views and their attitude to current events and facts and to the activities of the collective and its individual members. And, striving for effectiveness in ideological work and moral education, party, soviet, economic and trade union organizations must systematically study public opinion, have profound knowledge of the state of affairs and receive objective information on positive trends and negative phenomena in the moral and psychological condition of every collective.

Fruitful work on the study of public opinion is being done in the republic by the sociological research council under the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and by a number of institutes and problem-solving laboratories. Extensive use must be made of their investigations, enriched by recently accumulated practical experience in implementing party decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, when preparing long-term socioeconomic development plans, and it is necessary to help raise the standard of ideological work.

An active life position is organically inherent in the Soviet person--which determines his lively interest in events in the country's internal life and in international affairs. He evaluates them, as a rule, from principled positons, from the height of the demands of the moral code of the builder of communism. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, in a united, healthy collective, public opinion must always be directed toward defending the interests of the state and of society and must prompt people to extensive political and labor activeness and mass participation in socialist competition. Extensive use should be made of the high prestige and good influence of progressive production workers and innovators on their comrades to shape public opinion.

A successful struggle is waged against still existing negative phenomen where public opinion is correctly oriented. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee constantly directs the republic's public organizations, communists and all working people toward the need for an uncompromising struggle against instances of abuse of official position, manifestations of a narrowminded, petit bourgeois, private-ownership mentality, the "property disease," protectionism, bribery and all uncommunist behavior.

Working people's letters are an important form of expression of public opinion. They help us to gain a profound insight into shortcomings and omissions in the work of enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, ministries, departments and party committees. A deferential, attentive attitude to working people's letters and verbal appeals must be fostered everywhere. In shaping public opinion it is necessary to give all possible support to businesslike and constructive criticism aimed at eradicating shortcomings, making the fullest use of production reserves and saving raw materials, supplies and fuel and energy resources.

Approaching the 26th CPSU Congress, Soviet people are making an in-depth interpretation of their achievements and a comprehensive analysis of the accumulated experience of communist building. And all this is in turn helping to shape public opinion and to channel it toward resolving cardinal economic tasks, increasing work efficiency and quality, strengthening state and labor discipline and protecting and augmenting public property.

Report and election meetings are currently being held in the republic's party organizations. Their platform and the decisions adopted by them create a very broad opportunity for the expression of communists' public opinion. All communists' suggestions and criticisms must be carefully analyzed and have the necessary measures taken on them.

Public opinion is a great force, in a healthy moral atmosphere people's hearts are fired by the very awareness of the greatness and nobility of the aims which the party of Lenin and the Soviet people have set themselves. And this force must fully serve the great cause of communist creation.

NO 'PUBLIC ORGANIZATION' CAN REPLACE LEADING ROLE OF CPSU

LD091053 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Oct 80 pp 2-3

[Article by V. Gushchin, lecturer at the Vilnyus higher party school, under the rubric "To Help Propagandists": "The Party--the Mind, Honor and Conscience of the Epoch"]

[Excerpt] The new Soviet Constitution enshrines in legislation the historically established and objectively conditioned position of the Communist Party as the leading and guiding force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system and all state and public organizations. The Communist Party's leading and guiding role in the creation of new social relations is objectively necessary. Since the building of socialism and communism is a purposeful process whose foundations were laid by the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

No public organization, and this includes the trade unions, can replace the party of the working class in this respect. Since only the party of the working class, possessing the revolutionary theory of scientific communism and a knowledge of objective natural laws, is capable of directing and organizing the masses' creative energy in building a new society. As the tasks facing the Soviet people in building socialism in our country become more complex, the leading, guiding and organizing role of the Communist Party has increased constantly. This role of the party is increasing particularly in the period where the Soviet people have embarked on resolving the tasks of communist building. The need to strengthen the Communist Party's leading, guiding and organizing role is dictated by the increasing scale and complexity of the tasks of communist building, the tremendous upsurge in the masses' creative activeness, the further development of socialist democracy and the increase in the role of all public organizations.

KAPITANCHUK GIVEN 5-YEAR SUSPENDED SENTENCE

LD091514 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 9 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondent Matvey Belov writes:

Viktor Kapitanchu today was given a suspended five-year sentence of imprisonment and released in the court room. The sentence was read out today at the Moscow City Court after an open two-day trial.

Having heard the defendant's evidence and witnesses' statements and having examined material evidence and numerous documents, as well as the speeches by the procurator and the defence lawyer, the court recognized as justified the charge against the 35-year-old Viktor Kapitanchuk, who worked as head of a laboratory at the All-Russia Scientific Art Restoration Centre, that he committed a criminal offence covered by Part One of Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

It was found in the course of the hearing that Kapitanchuk had systematically manufactured, multiplied and spread materials which contained slanderous fabrications discrediting the Soviet state and social system for a number of years with a view to weakening Soviet power. He sent these materials through foreigners to the West to be used in actions and campaigns hostile to the Soviet Union.

Part One of Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation envisages punishment of up to seven years of imprisonment with a possible subsequent exile for a period of up to five years.

Considering Kapitanchuk's repentance, his full admission of his guilt, his condemnation of his anti-Soviet activities and his renunciation of further such activities, the court found it possible to decide on the sentence that was read out today in the court room in the presence of workers of Moscow's enterprises, office employees, students and journalists.

DISSIDENT WRITER SENTENCED IN MOSCOW 9 OCT

NC091828 Paris AFP in English 1804 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 9 Oct (AFP)--Dissident Yuri Grimm, a contributor to the unofficial magazine POISKI, was sentenced here today to three years in a hard-labor camp after a court convicted him of "spreading anti-Soviet libels," a dissident source said.

The sentence was the maximum under the Soviet penal code. Mr Grimm pleaded not guilty.

The trial was closed to the public, apart from members of Mr Grimm's family, the source said. Friends of the defendant who tried to enter the courtroom were barred by plain-clothes policemen.

The court-appointed defence lawyer asked for an acquittal for lack of proof, and several witnesses refused to testify because of "the atmosphere in the courtroom," the source added.

Earlier today, the "repentant" Russian orthodox dissident Viktor Kapitanchuk was freed after being tried for "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation." Mr Kapitanchuk, who pleaded guilty and, according to TASS news agency, had "sincerely repented," was given a five-year suspended sentence.

He could have incurred seven years in a hard-labor camp, followed by five years' internal exile.

PRAVDA REVIEWS ANTHOLOGY OF CPSU LEADERS ARTICLES, SPEECHES

LD091049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 80 p 2

[Unattributed book review: "Inextricable Unity of Theory and Practice"]

[Text] On the last lap of the 10th 5-Year Plan, during nationwide preparation for the 26th party congress, urban and rural working people are adopting new socialist pledges, revealing reserves for improving production efficiency and work quality, and analyzing exactingly the problems which arise. They approve and support by deeds the CPSU's Leninist policy and are implementing its plans aimed at the further improvement of the people's well-being and the consolidation of the socialist motherland's strength and prosperity.

The main feature of the CPSU's activity as a party of scientific communism is the organic unification of progressive revolutionary theory with the revolutionary practice of the working class' and the masses' social activeness. The content of a new anthology of articles and speeches by leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state serves as graphic evidence of Lenin's party's fruitful implementation of its constructively creative role in the life of society (Footnote), ("The 25th CPSU Congress: Unity of Theory and Practice." Sixth Edition. ("XXV Sezd Kpss: Yedinstvo Teorii i Praktiki." Vypusk 6.) Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1980, p 511). It reflects the most important avenues of the struggle of the party and people for the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and reveals in depth the topical problems of international relations and the world revolutionary process.

A decisive sector in communist building is the economy and economic policy. The task of enhancing the national economy's efficiency--the material basis of the transformation of social relations, the flourishing of culture and the all-round development of the individual--has always been the focus of attention of our party and the Soviet state.

During the building of socialism and communism, Soviet society, under the CPSU's leadership, has achieved tremendous socioeconomic progress. A considerable advance has also been ensured in the 10th 5-Year Plan. In the first 4 years of the plan by comparison with the corresponding period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan the national income rose by R323 billion, industrial output increased by R600 billion and agricultural output by R40 billion. The average annual grain harvest was 209 million tons, which is 27 million tons more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The party's course toward improving the Soviet people's well-being and culture is being implemented in a plan-governed way.

"The successes are there," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum. "And they are great successes. We see them as a good basis for resolving the national economic tasks of 1980 and for confident advance along the path of building the material and technical base of communism." The party demands that successes be developed and that further progress be made and difficulties overcome. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech published in the anthology gives an in-depth analysis of the state of the economy and criticizes ministries and departments and their leaders who permitted serious shortcomings to occur in the work of a number of sectors of the national economy.

The improvement of the standard of management in the broadest sense of the word is necessary to make better use of the tremendous reserves and potential available to us and to ensure further improvement of the efficiency and quality of social labor, the book notes. These problems and the party's multifaceted activity in resolving them are covered in works by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; A.P. Kirilenko, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; D.A. Kunayev, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; G.V. Romanov, first secretary of CPSU Leningradskiy Obkom; and V.V. Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; and by CPSU Central Committee Politburo Candidate member M.S. Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. The anthology reveals the tasks of making the economic mechanism and the management of the economy comply with the requirements of the time--an objective to which well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions have been devoted.

In the period covered by the anthology purposeful work continued on improving the political system of developed socialism and of Soviet legislation on the basis of the new USSR Constitution. This work is covered in the reports delivered by N.A. Tikhonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M.S. Gorbachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, and in other items in the anthology.

The book examines in a profound and specific manner the experience of the party organizations' political education work. This experience is revealed in inextricable association with life and with the tasks which the labor collectives are resolving at the concluding stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU is conducting a tireless search for the most effective ways and means of forming the new man--the builder of communism. These questions were analyzed in detail at the all-union conference of ideological workers in October 1979 which summed up the first results of the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work." The report delivered by M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, indicates the significance of raising the masses' consciousness and revealing fully the people's creative powers for our society's progress. [paragraph continues]

The role of culture in the party's ideological and political educational work is covered in the speech delivered at the conference by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

A Leninist style of work--a scientific, creative style alien to subjectivism, excluding complacency and opposing any manifestations of bureaucratism and formalism is a priceless possession of the communists and entire Soviet people. The party's struggle for its consistent implementation is revealed in an article by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "A Leninist Style of Work and the Working People's Communist Education" and other items in the anthology.

A considerable place in the book and in particular in the articles by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, is devoted to questions relating to the work of the mass information and propaganda media. The party and its Central Committee have always viewed and continue to view the press, television and radio broadcasting as a powerful ideological weapon and an important factor in forming public opinion.

The fulfillment of the imposing task of building a communist society requires that favorable external conditions be ensured. The multifaceted activity of our party and the Soviet state in the international arena defined by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the new USSR Constitution is subordinated to this goal. The anthology items show graphically the care with which the CPSU and its Central Committee, in consistently steering their principled Leninist foreign policy course, analyze events taking place in the world.

The speech delivered at the 34th UN General Assembly by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, is devoted to the main salients and results of the struggle to implement the peace program in the seventies. The facts cited in it convincingly attest that the normalization of the international atmosphere and the shift away from the cold war toward the relaxation of tension in the world achieved during these years were primarily the result of the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states and were based on the growth of their economic and defense might.

However, the anthology notes, there are still many forces operating in our world which are reluctant to come to terms with the realities of the present era and are offering fierce resistance to peaceful development. Among these we should name first of all the U.S. military-industrial complex, the NATO ruling clique and the Beijing hegemonists. As a whole the international atmosphere is forming in such a way that the Soviet Union, the socialist community countries and all peace-loving forces still have a persistent and strenuous struggle to wage for peace and to avert world thermonuclear war.

In this complex, contradictory situation great significance for the consolidation of world peace and for the security of the European peoples attaches to the proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin in his speech on the 30th anniversary of the GDR. Exposing U.S. imperialism's sinister plans to turn West Europe into a launch pa[illegible] for nuclear weapons targeted against the Sichuakust countries, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman announced the decision to reduce unilaterally the Soviet Armed Forces and armaments deployed in central Europe. The new initiative of the USSR and entire socialist community was welcomed by the world's progressive public as one more indisputable proof of the Warsaw Pact states' sincere desire for world peace and the building of confidence in Europe. It opened up an opportunity for averting a new surge in the arms race and for embarking on the path of real disarmament, thereby supplementing political detente with military detente. Questions of military detente, which is one of the most important conditions for ensuring world peace, are examined in detail in the article by D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, entitled "Military Detente Is a Demand of the Times."

The international communist movement--the most influential political force of the present day--is the bearer of the ideals of the peace, true humanism and social justice. Our Leninist party consistently advocates the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement on the unshakable basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The entire development of the world revolutionary process confirms that the observance of these principles is the most important precondition for consolidating the positions and increasing the prestige and influence of every Communist Party and for its successful fulfillment of its duties to the people of its own country and of its international duty. The speech by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the all-union conference of ideological workers published in the anthology is devoted to problems of the ideological struggle in the international arena and to the CPSU's cooperation with the fraternal parties.

Through its entire content the anthology leads us to the conclusion that, in resolving the imposing tasks of Soviet society's economic and sociopolitical development and in the struggle for peace and social progress, the mighty creative force of Marxism-Leninism--the theoretical basis of all the CPSU's activity--is revealed increasingly fully and graphically.

ARTIST DEFENDS TRADITIONAL VALUES AGAINST AVANT-GARDISM

LD071231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by USSR people's artist Ilya Glazunov: "Ever-Living Heritage"]

[Summary] Popular culture has a classical heritage: Whoever denies this lops off the roots of native culture and "dooms culture to degradation" inasmuch as it "rests upon all the best that is incorporated in popular tradition."

In the early years of the 20th century the whole world felt the striking impact of Russian art: The work of people such as Dyagilev and Shalyapin represented "a triumph of our native culture." The "new, socialist art" born of the October Revolution generated a "heated debate" over the direction it should take. The current represented by the designation "proletkult" waged "a struggle against tradition and the classics in the name of an 'innovation' understood as a negation of the culture of the past." "Abstract formalism" [abstraktnoye formotvorchestvo] was elevated to the concept of "proletarian art" and many artists were persecuted as being "hostile" to the new proletarian art.

Many "proletkultists" saw in the revolution "solely permanent chaos and the destruction of the traditional, classical values of our national culture." The result was "an art incomprehensible to the people's masses" and which was condemned by Lenin who saw socialist society as needing not a destructive art but one "preserving the traditions of realism, reflecting the successes in the building of the new world...accessible to the people." "V.I. Lenin believed that the new proletarian culture can be built only on the foundation of the classical artistic heritage, only by preserving and developing this heritage and all that is best and progressive in the artistic culture of the past. The founder of the Soviet state displayed great concern for and attention to the historical values of culture--the Tretyakovskiy Gallery, the state Hermitage and a number of other museums and art collections, and for the fate of individual outstanding creators of works of art."

"The start of the 1930's saw an end to abstract formalism. Socialist realism asserted respect for the classics and for the people's creativity." However, Western avant-gardism, like proletkult, is intolerant of tradition, yet enormous sums are paid for pictures by the idols of tradition, yet enormous sums are paid for pictures by the idols of modern Western art, and "many young artists take their bearings from them." [paragraph continues]

It is impossible to accept an art reduced to "dismal rebuses, to the idiocy of haphazard blotches, to the wild cult of symbols," an art which is "cheerless, impersonal, deprived of spiritual, human principle, of the sense of the national, the sense of tradition, the sense of the truth of life"--in a word, "anticulture."

Despite the fact that "we long ago put an end to 'revolutionary' nihilism, rehabilitated the cultural heritage of the past and placed respect for the classics at the basis of our fine arts...one still encounters in the most diverse spheres of art relapses into long-condemned practice." Thus, in architecture we have "constructivism and a faceless standard which excludes the concept of artistic form." There is a continuing "nihilistic attitude toward ancient monuments, which sometimes are thoughtlessly torn down to make way for, as Le Corbusier put it, 'machines for living in'." Lenin indicated the need to preserve antiquity not only as a monument to art but as a monument to the daily life of former times.

In painting and the fine arts in general "we also sometimes encounter here oblivion to the traditions of our centuries-old culture." Some works illustrate the artists' detachment from the roots of the native school. "Sometimes, thoughtless little studies in one or another style acknowledged by some person as modern replace the artist's creative meditations and the quest for the real artistic truth."

"Surely the concept in painting of a picture as the expression of the artist's world outlook, of his active relationship to the world, of his thinking in artistic forms has not become obsolete." One must also record what is essentially the "disappearance of the genre of the historical picture too. But is the history of the fatherland really not a source of inspiration for the artist?" We must be scrupulous in assessing the complex figures of the past and their true place in our culture. "I think the panegyrics lavished upon Tatlin, who is placed almost higher than Leonardo da Vinci, are immoderate; it is demanded that we express admiration for his representation of wings which did not bear anyone aloft, or for the model of his metal chair which, in my view, is at best suitable for coffee al fresco....

"Soviet art is multinational and is imbued with the spirit of internationalism, which is inseparable from respect for one's own peole, for the national culture. Avant-gardism on the other hand is nonnational. It is not the new word in art but the destruction of the foundations of culture and civilization."

The young artist needs not merely the ability to draw, to acquire the skills of the profession, but must also "be preoccupied always with the answers to the two great questions of art: 'What?' and 'How?" I suppose that one of the fundamental problems of today for our fine arts is that of educating young artists in the spirit of respect for the ideals of civic-mindedness, for the historic past of their own people, for the bases of our culture." Young artists should take their bearings from such great names as Michaelangelo, Raphael, Tintoretto, Rubens, Veronese, Rembrandt and so on, who "give us an example not only of the most complete craftsmanship but also of an understanding and expression of the ideals of their time.

"The artist is he who seeks answers to the questions posed by the times, who takes an active part in the life of his own society and people. Both the arbitrary nature of abstract formalism and the indifference of photographic naturalism will then be naturally alien to him."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 9 OCT

LD100214 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 9 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Over 100,000 tons of potatoes have been delivered at the procurement centers in Altayskiy Kray. A considerable part of this was purchased from the population. In Amurskaya Oblast 1 million hectares have been plowed for sowing the next harvest. To date 7 million tons of raw cotton have arrived at procurement centers. The cotton coming in is of high quality. The share of fine-fiber raw cotton has increased. In Uzbekistan 70 quintals of corn were obtained per hectare. The yield turned out especially well on the fields where this crop was cultivated by industrial technology. (0000 GMT)

The virgin lands area in Tadzhikistan is delivering 4 and more percent of the annual cotton plan daily. The almost 700,000 tons of cotton delivered by Tadzhikistan at the procurement centers constitute over 76 percent of the plan; over 250,000 tons of which has been machine picked. (0100 GMT)

By this morning 4.5 million tons of cotton has been picked in Uzbekistan, all of it first grade. (0500 GMT)

Farms in Altayaskiy Kray have started harvesting sunflowers which occupy nearly 100,000 hectares. (1600 GMT)

Grain crops are being threshed on the final thousands of hectares in Omskaya Oblast. A total of 1.1 million tons of grain have been delivered to elevators and corn reception points. (1750 GMT)

MIKHAYLOV: PRIVATE FARM PLOTS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED

LD091025 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 5 October 1980 publishes on pages 1-2 a 2,700-word report from Kalininskaya Oblast by correspondent V. Mikhaylov entitled "Peasant Farm." It begins by pointing out that there has been an almost threefold reduction in the number of privately owned cows in the oblast over the past 20 years and that a large number of private plots are being abandoned by kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers. This is said to result from the fact that increasing production efficiency in the public sector is making work on private plots less and less profitable. The report calls for peasant farmers to be given greater material support and encouragement and for agricultural production in the private sector to be included in kolkhoz and sovkhoz output and finance plans. There is a need for a "psychological breakthrough" in the public attitude to the social benefits to be derived from exploiting private subsidiary plots. The report goes on to note the need for a greater range of agricultural implements and mechanical aids suitable for use on private plots, and suggests that it would be advantageous to set up collective farm units for privately owned livestock and to form individual plots into one collective field which could be cultivated more efficiently. The report concludes by maintaining that work close to the land on one's own private plot encourages "a careful, thrifty attitude to the environoment, which is a major antidote to the consumerist mentality."

SALYUT-6 COSMONAUTS COMPLETING RESEARCH PROGRAM

LD081232 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Mission Control Centre, 8 Oct, TASS--The Soviet Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are in orbit for the 183d day.

Under their flight programme the crew are finishing the planned research and experiments aboard the scientific station Salyut-6 and are preparing it for an automatic flight. They replace individual units of the station's onboard systems with those brought by the transport ship Progress-11 and carry the spent equipment to its freight compartment.

To obtain data, which are to be used in designing new space systems, the crew members carried out today a technical experiment to measure the dynamic characteristics of the orbital complex and the forces acting upon its structure.

During planned medical examinations the cosmonauts took from each other blood test samples for a laboratory analysis on earth. During the day the crew members also do physical exercises on the complex trainer and systematize the results of the studies and experiments made.

On schedule for this evening is a correction of the flight trajectory of the orbital complex with the help of the propulsion unit of the Progress-11.

According to telemetic information and crew reports the flight of the scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-37--Progress-11 is proceeding normally.

Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

PRAVDA NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF SALYUT-6 STATION

LD300821 Moscow TASS in English 0757 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep, TASS--The flight of the Salyut-6 station in a near-earth orbit has been continuing for three years. By the day of its third anniversary, September 29, it had made over 17,000 revolutions around the earth, covering over 700 million kilometers, PRAVDA reported today.

The Salyut-6 station, the newspaper writes, has become the bases of an orbital complex for the creation of which transport craft of of the Soyuz type, which carried to the station (and subsequently back to earth) crews of space expeditions, and also automatic cargo craft of the Progress type were used. The latter replenished the life maintenance facilities, and fuel for the engines, which are constantly being expended, and brought various additional apparatuses and other freight.

The fundamentally new possibilities of the Salyut-6 station, specifically its two docking units, the article points out, made it possible to do a big and difficult job in the period under review. Thirteen Soyuz craft, including seven with international crews, two Soyuz-T and eleven Progress craft made flights to the station. Twenty-four dockings were effected and so were four re-dockings from one unit to the other.

The experience, gained in the period of the flights under the programme of the orbital complex Salyut-6, Soyuz, and Progress, furnishes a sound foundation for the development of new improved methods of still more complex orbital stations and transport craft, the article emphasized.